

THE LANCETÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1359.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received at BAIRDY'S LIBRARY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 35s. or 15s. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage is addition.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. DONNELLAN LECTURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board will, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December next, proceed to the ELECTION of the DONNELLAN LECTURER for 1854. Applications from Candidates, with a statement of their claims, should be sent to the Registrar on or before the 10th of December. Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the Subject on which he proposes to lecture. None but Fellows, Ex-Fellows, Bachelors of Divinity, or Doctors of Divinity of this University, are entitled to be Candidates. By order of the Board.
Nov. 1, 1853.
HUMPHREY LLOYD, Registrar.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Members and Students that RICHARD W. KIDGLEY, Esq., the Professor of Anatomy, will deliver his FIRST LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th instant, at Eight o'clock, and his succeeding Lectures on the two following Mondays, Wednesday December 7th, and the two following.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

ST. JAMES'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

15, CLIFFORD STREET, Bond-street.
The following LECTURES will be delivered before Christmas, at the REGENT GALLERY, 60, QUADRANT:—
Tuesday, Nov. 8, Edwin Lankester, M.D. F.R.S.,
On Popular Errors in Science.
Tuesday, Nov. 15, R. G. Latham, M.D.,
On the Early History of the Middlesex, Wessex, and the pre-eminently Saxon Parts of England.
Tuesday, Nov. 22, John Edney, Esq.,
On Popular Vocal Music, with Illustrations.
Tuesday, Nov. 29, William Smith, LL.D.,
The Key to Primal History.
Tuesday, Dec. 6, R. T. Hulme, Esq.,
The Teeth in Relation to the Food and Habits of Animals.
Tuesday, Dec. 13, A. Coleman, Esq. F.R.S.,
On Combustion.
Non-members are admitted on payment of One Shilling each. The Lectures will commence at half-past Eight precisely.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY, 57, Gloucester-place, New-road.

Patrons—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
Chairman—Sir BENJ. HALL, Bart. M.P.
Gifts of Books will be thankfully received at the House of the Institution; and Subscriptions and Donations at the Bankers, Messrs. C. Scott & Co. London, and the London and Westminster Bank, Stratford-place.
By order, E.A. SOMERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall.

LECTURES to be delivered in the Theatre during the AUTUMN and WINTER SESSION, 1853-54.
Professor SEMPER, On ARCHITECTURE, PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION, and PLASTIC ART GENERALLY (Five Lectures). Friday Evenings, 10th, 18th, 26th Nov., and 4th Dec. at 8 o'clock.
O. HUDSON, Esq., On SURFACE DECORATION (Two Lectures). Afternoons, 4th and 11th Jan. at 3 o'clock.
B. WORMW, Esq., On the HISTORY of ORNAMENTAL ART (a Course of Twelve Lectures). Monday Evenings at 9 o'clock, and repeated on Tuesday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. The Course will begin 14th and 15th Nov., and will be continued each successive Monday the same hour.
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq. F.R.C.S. & Co. On the HUMAN FORM (a Course of Eight Lectures). Every Friday Evening at 9 o'clock, commencing 14th Nov.
JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., On WOOD ENGRAVING (Three Lectures). On Wednesday Evenings, commencing 7th Dec.
J. C. ROBINSON, Esq. F.S.A. On the MUSEUM of the DEPARTMENT. Wednesday Evening, 30th Nov. 9 o'clock, and repeated on Thursday Afternoon, 1st Dec. at 3 o'clock.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon, Middlesex.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.
Applications for the Admission of Pupils, and for preliminary information, may be made to the Head Master, or to the Secretary.
By order of the Committee,
Old Jewry Chambers. ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—A LADY, from the North of Germany, wishes to give LESSONS either in a School or Private Families. She is accustomed to large schools.

Address G. Mr. Knowles, Stationer, 16, Conduit-street, West-bow-terrace.

A LADY, who has a thorough knowledge of French, and is competent to teach Music, wishes for a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Her connections are highly respectable. She has had some experience in tuition, and can give satisfactory references. Pupils under 14 years of age would be preferred. Address, post paid, to G. S. Post Office, Taunton.

TUITION.—TO SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

A Gentleman, with high testimonials of ability, would be glad to give LESSONS in the CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, and ARITHMETIC.—For terms, &c. apply to J. W. 15, Granby-street, Hampstead-road.

LANGUAGES.—HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM.

This system is one of the most useful and important discoveries of the age. A pupil can acquire more in five or six weeks on this system than in two years on the old.—*Westminster Review.* Mr. Horsfall, assisted by native Professors, continues to give LESSONS in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. Languages. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. Horsfall, 353, Oxford-street, between the Pantheon and Regent's Circus.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.—A Lady receives SIX YOUNG LADIES into her Circle, whose Studies she undertakes to complete. As regards Masters, she can command the highest talent and skill.—Q, Post-office, Leadbury-road, West-bow-terrace.

DR. ALTSCHUL, Professor of the German, Italian, and French Languages and Literature, Examiner to the Royal College of Preceptors, Memb. of the Philological Society of London, has REMOVED to 2, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. Dr. ALTSCHUL continues to give Lessons at his own residence or that of the Pupils. Schools attended, as usual. Pupils have the option of studying Two Languages at the same Lesson, or in alternate Lessons.

MR. ROCHE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

1, North Audley-street, will RE-OPEN on the 14th of November (18th Year).
French, History, Geography, and Astronomy.—Mr. Roche.
German, and History of Fine Arts.—Dr. Kinkel.
Italian.—Signor Biagi.
English.—Mr. Holliday and Rev. J. R. Major, M.A.
Singing.—Signor Marras and Vera.
Piano and Harmony.—M. Benoit and L. Sloper.
Drawing and Painting.—Mr. James Doyle.
Dancing.—Madame Michan Davis.
Applications to be addressed to E. D. Roche, 1, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, or Cadogan-gardens.

PUPILS carefully EDUCATED for the ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION, by an Architect.—For terms, address A. R. care of Mr. Lovell, McLean's Lithographic Office, 70, St. Martin's-lane.

ELOCUTION of the PULPIT, the BAR, the SENATE, and the STAGE.—Mr. HENRY NICHOLLS'S DECLAMATIONS of SHAKSPEARE. Communications respecting Private Readings, with reference to the delivery of the Pulpit, the Bar, the Senate, or the Stage, to be addressed 10, Howard-street, Strand.—Mr. Nicholls reads Macbeth at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, on Friday Evening next, at Eight o'clock.

MR. H. NICHOLLS'S DECLAMATIONS of SHAKSPEARE.—On Friday Evening next, Nov. 18, MACBETH, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square.

Admission, 1s. and 2s. Commence at Eight. Institute arrangements for the next Month—14th and 16th, Leeds; 22nd, Gravesend; 29th and 30th, Ashford; 29th, Farnham; 29th and 30th, Wrexham; 30th and Dec. 1, Shrewsbury; 2nd and 3rd, London; 3th and 4th, Bridgerton; 7th and 8th, Leek.—16, Howard-street, Strand.

ENGLISH COMIC and SATIRIC ART.—Mr. R. W. BUSS begs to inform Lecture Committees that he is engaged at Manchester on November 21, 25, 28, and December 2; at Leeds, 1854, on January 23, 25, 28, and February 1; at Wakefield Church Society, on January 30 and February 3; at Sheffield, on January 24, 25, and February 3; at Loughborough, on February 16 and 19; and at Sunderland, on April 17.—Address, 46, Camden-street, Camden-town, London.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—The ninth Record, containing a List of Members, Analysis of Music performed at the MUSICAL UNION and WINTER EVENING, &c., &c., variety of interesting facts in Art and Arts, will be published next month.—The Director is returned to Town from Scotland, and all letters addressed to him at Cranmer, Beale & Co. Regent-street, will be promptly attended to.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL SINGING SCHOOL. (Established 1841.) DIRECTOR, Mr. JOHN HULLAH.

ELEMENTARY CLASS FOR LADIES, No. 3, will meet on Monday, Nov. 14, at 5 o'clock.
ELEMENTARY CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, No. 4, will meet on Monday, Nov. 14, at 5 o'clock.
Fee for a Course of Fifty Lessons, of an hour each, 15s.
Further particulars may be had at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

WANTED, after the Christmas Vacation, in a Boys' School, near Manchester, an ASSISTANT, capable of teaching CLASSICS and MATHEMATICS.—Address, by letter (stating salary required), A. B., care of R. Andrews, Esq., Oxford-street, Manchester.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN having a large Practice in Mineral Surveying, has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL: one who has received a liberal Education, and will devote himself to the Profession for a few years, will then receive a Salary from 200l. to 500l. a year, according to proficiency. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAMSON, HILL & WILLIAMSON, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

ARTICLED CLERK.—There is at present an OPENING for an ARTICLED CLERK with a highly respectable Legal Firm, of extensive and various Practice in the Country; where, in addition to the professional advantages offered, a Parent could have the option of a gentlemanly home for his Son in the residence of the Junior Partner, who is married. A liberal Premium will be expended. Address ALFRED A. B. A., care of Mr. Bolt, Law Stationer, 16, Searle's-place, Lincoln's Inn.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN with 300l. or 400l. to join the Advertiser in carrying out a new and extensive series of operations, by which a large income is certain of being realized with no risk, and little comparative outlay. Satisfactory references will be given both and required. Address Z. Z., Messrs. Thomas Davies & Co., 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

LEADS LIBRARY.

LIBRARIAN.—WANTED a GENTLEMAN of literary Attainments competent to undertake the duties of LIBRARIAN in the Leeds Library. The Institution consists of about 500 proprietary members, and an assistant Librarian is employed. The hours of attendance required will be from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, with an interval of two hours. Salary laid.—Applications, with certificates of qualifications, must be sent by letter postpaid not later than the 1st of December next to ABRAHAM HORSFALL, Esq. Hon. Sec. 9, Park-row, Leeds.

TO THE PARENTS or GUARDIANS of the DEAF and DUMB.—A SCULPTOR who has had some experience in the Training of the Deaf and Dumb, and having at this time a VACANCY in his Studio, is desirous of RECEIVING MUTE YOUTH, who craves a settled love for the Fine Arts. The course of Study, which would occupy from three to four years, would embrace the Art in every particular, and would include Drawing and Modelling from the Antique and Life, Artistic Anatomy, Composition, and the entire process of Development in the Marble. For terms, &c. address E. O., at Mr. Green's, Carver and Gilder, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—A Capital BUSINESS, in a very busy Town in the West of England, to be DISPOSED OF, with great advantages to the purchaser. Coming in about 750l. Apply to A. M. Mearns, Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

A quiet, well-connected Family, in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, wish for a LADY TO BOARD with them. A liberal and comfortable home is offered upon the moderate terms of 40l. per year. Address J. H. G. J. Steptoe's, Post Office, 34, Cadogan-street, Chelsea.

PIRACY.—Mr. MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.—We hereby give notice that JAMES CHARLES COX, of St. Mary-street, Southampton, Bookseller, having been discovered selling copies of an American reprint of the above work, legal proceedings were instituted against him; and the said James Charles Cox thereupon admitted, in writing, that he requested us to stay such proceedings in consideration of his undertaking to cease the sale of such reprint, to pay all legal expenses incurred by us, and the sum of 10l. for advertising this notice.—Any person selling a foreign or pirated edition of the above work, or of any of our Copyright works, is liable to penalties, which will be strictly enforced. LONGMAN, BROWN & Co. Paternoster-row, London, November, 1853.

NOTICE to CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

—The Cheap Edition of Mr. Coulton's popular Novel, "FORTUNE: a Story of London Life," is now ready, in 3 vols. price only 5s. per volume, half-bound, with the full title-page to Booksellers. Published for Henry Colburn, by his Successors, Hurst & Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MARSHALL'S LIBRARY.

All the NEW BOOKS can be obtained in succession at this Library by Subscribers of One Guinea per annum. Country and Family Subscriptions, Two to Six Guineas. Book Societies according to arrangement. For Prospectus apply to W. MARSHALL, 21, Edgware-road, near the Marble Arch.

READING FAMILIES and BOOK CLUBS.

ALL the NEW and POPULAR BOOKS,

including the best Works of Fiction, may be obtained for perusal at SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S extensive LIBRARY, Conduit-street. Supplies are sent monthly to Country Subscribers, and the number of Volumes sent at one time regulated by the amount of Annual Subscription.—Catalogues and Boxes are furnished without charge. Terms on application to SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Now ready, Gratis and Post-free.

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL NEW WORKS

and NEW EDITIONS recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY; also, a List of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn from Circulation and offered to the Librarians of Literary Institutions and others, at greatly reduced prices, for Cash.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

FROM SIXTY to SIX HUNDRED COPIES of each of the following Works are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY:—Oliphant's Shores of the Black Sea—Ruskin's Fall of Venice—Bremser's Impressions of America—Landor's Last Fruit of an Old Tree—Thackeray's English Humourists—Hooper's Trials of the Tusk—Napoleon at St. Helena—Layard's Second Visit to Nineveh—Hypatia—The Art-student in Munich—Miall's Bases of Belief—Lorenzo Benoni—Avignon—Christie Johnstone—De Beaulieu's Dead Sea—Bunbury's Life in Sweden—De Quincy's Autobiography—Life of B. R. Haydon—D'Aubigne's Reformation in England—Walter Evelyn—Margaret Villotte—The Provocations of Madame Fallou—Larpet's Private Journal—Ruth—My Novel—The Hair of Beckford—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

First-Class Country Subscription, Two Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required. Book Societies and Literary Institutions supplied. Prospectuses will be forwarded post free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street.

CHEAP FRENCH BOOKS.—About 300

Volumes of Modern French Literature by Balzac, Paul de Kock, Dumas, Pigault Lebrun, Eugene Sue, George Sand, &c. &c. ON SALE, at very low prices, at G. GLAISHER, New and Second-Hand Bookseller, 470, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury.

STANDISH & NOBLES CATALOGUE for

the present Season is NOW READY, and may be had on application. A selection from it is appeared as a detailed Advertisement in the Gardeners' Chronicle of Saturday, Sept. 10, to which they respectfully refer Plant Buyers. It contains many new and choice Plants.—The Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, Sept. 24.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOPE & Co., Publishers, 16, Great Marlborough-street, London, have resolved to CHARGE NO COMMISSION FOR PUBLISHING WORKS PRINTED BY THEM until the Author has been repaid his original outlay. They would also state that they print in the first style GILDED & DESS THIS USUAL CHARGE, while their Publishing arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works entrusted to their charge, Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Catalogues will be sent on application: if in the Country of receipt of six stamps.

SAUNDERS & OILER, FRANKFURT, GERMANY.

On Saturday, December 31, will be published, No. I., price One Penny, of

THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

A MISCELLANY OF
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING TRACTS ON THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES, AND ON
THEIR APPLICATION TO THE USES OF LIFE.

EDITED BY DR. LARDNER.

THE purpose of the Publishers of this Series is to supply a collection of instructive Essays, composed in a popular and amusing style, and in easy language, on the leading discoveries in the Physical Sciences, and on their most important and interesting applications to the Arts which contribute to the convenience and ornament of life. Such Essays, when properly executed, are read with pleasure even by those who have been disciplined in the study of the sciences. Many interesting details and incidents which are usually excluded from systematic treatises, would be suitably placed among such illustrations as are contemplated. Persons, whose occupations exclude the possibility of systematic study, will be able to collect, without the expenditure of more time and thought than they can easily spare, the flowers and the fruits of the garden of knowledge, and may thus in their hours of leisure obtain a considerable amount of information on subjects of the highest interest.

To place these Essays within the reach of all classes, they will be published at ONE PENNY, in Weekly Numbers of 16 pages, large 12mo., printed on good paper, in a clear type, and illustrated, when necessary, by Engravings on Wood; also in Monthly Parts, price 6d., in a wrapper; and in Quarterly Volumes, neatly bound, price 1s. 6d.

The following Subjects will form Early Numbers of the Work.

THE PLANETS, ARE THEY INHABITED GLOBES?	LUNAR INFLUENCES.	THE EAR AND HEARING.
POPULAR FALLACIES, IN QUESTIONS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.	COMETARY INFLUENCES.	THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.
WEATHER PROGNOSTICS.	ECLIPSES.	LIGHT.
THE TIDES.	METEORIC STONES AND SHOOTING STARS.	THE OBSOLETE ELEMENTS,—AIR, EARTH, FIRE, AND WATER.
LOCOMOTION BY LAND AND WATER IN THE UNITED STATES.	THE SUN AND MOON.	ANECDOTES OF THE ARTS—NO. I.
THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.	LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.	THE POTTER'S ART.
	STEAM POWER.	THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS.
	THE EYE AND SIGHT.	

* * A Prospectus and Specimen may be had of the Publishers and of all Booksellers.

London: WALTON & MABERLY.

NEW WORKS.

DR. LARDNER'S HANDBOOK OF ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY,

Forming the Third Course of 'The Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.' Large 12mo. Thirty-seven Lithographic Plates and Two Hundred Engravings on Wood. 16s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

LIEBIG'S HANDBOOK OF ORGANIC ANALYSIS.

Edited by DR. HOFMANN, Professor in the Royal College of Chemistry, London. Large 12mo. Illustrated by 85 Engravings on Wood. 3s. cloth. [Just published.]

GREGORY'S HANDBOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY for the Use of Students. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

LIEBIG AND KOPP'S ANNUAL REPORT ON CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY,

&c. Vol. IV. for 1850. Price 11. 1s. [Ready.]

A HANDBOOK OF INORGANIC ANALYSIS.

By FRIEDRICH WÖHLER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Göttingen. Translated and edited by DR. HOFMANN, Professor in the Royal College of Chemistry, London. Large 12mo. [In November.]

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF SURGERY.

Being a Treatise on SURGICAL INJURIES, DISEASES, AND OPERATIONS. By JOHN ERICHSEN, Professor of Surgery in University College, and Surgeon to University College Hospital. Illustrated by upwards of 250 Wood Engravings. 8vo. 11. 5s. [Just published.]

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. JAMES CRABB,

Late of Southampton, the "GIFT ADVOCATE." By JOHN RUDALL, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1 vol. crown 8vo. With a Portrait on Steel. [Before Christmas.]

NIEBUHR'S LECTURES ON ANCIENT ETHNOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY,

Comprising GREECE and HER COLONIES, ITALY, the Islands of the MEDITERRANEAN, SPAIN, GAUL, BRITAIN, NORTHERN AFRICA, and PHENICIA. Translated from the German, by DR. LEONHARD SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. With Additions and Corrections from his Own Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. cloth. [Just published.]

DISCOVERY: A POEM.

By EDWARD ALDAM LEATHAM, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY.

By VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Editor of the Dictionaries of 'Greek and Roman Antiquities,' and of 'Biography and Mythology.'

* * Part VIII. will be published December 1; and Part IX., completing the First Volume, on the 1st of January, 1851.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

CLINICAL LECTURES delivered in University College Hospital. By RICHARD QUAIN, F.R.S., Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College, and Surgeon to University College Hospital. With Additions, Notes, and Lithographic Plates. Post 8vo. [In November.]

THE ART OF REASONING:

A POPULAR EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC, Inductive and Deductive. By SAMUEL NEIL. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. [Just published.]

CHEAP ISSUE OF WORKS IN SCIENCE AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

At 6s. 6d. per Volume.

1. MOHR and REDWOOD'S PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—The Arrangements, Apparatus, and Manipulations of the Pharmaceutical Shop and Laboratory. Illustrated by 400 Engravings on Wood. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

2. LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. Edited by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR and Dr. GREGORY. Fourth Edition, revised. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.

3. FORMAL LOGIC; or, the Calculus of Inference, Necessary and Probable. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Professor of Mathematics in University College, London. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

4. REICHENBACH'S RESEARCHES on MAGNETISM, ELECTRICITY, HEAT, LIGHT, CRYSTALLISATION, and CHEMICAL ATTRACTION, in their Relation to the VITAL FORCE. Translated and edited (at the express desire of the Author) by Dr. GREGORY, of the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

5. THE NATURE AND TREATMENT of CANCER. By W. H. WALSHIE, M.D., Professor of Medicine in University College, and Physician to University College Hospital. With Illustrations. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

6. BOOK OF GENESIS in ENGLISH-HEBREW; accompanied by an Interlinear Translation, substantially the same as the Authorized English Version; Philological Notes, and a Grammatical Introduction. By W. GREENFIELD, M.R.A.S. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth; or with the Original Text in Hebrew Characters at the end. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

7. ARITHMETICAL BOOKS and AUTHORS. From the Invention of Printing to the Present Time; being Brief Notices of a large number of Works drawn up from actual inspection. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Professor of Mathematics in University College, London. Royal 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

London: WALTON & MABERLY, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, No. V. price 2s. 6d. published Quarterly.
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW, consisting of
 Criticisms upon, Analysis of, and Extracts from curious
 useful and valuable Old Books.

- Contents:—*
 1. Sir William Davenant as Post-Laureate and Dramatist.
 2. "Regicide," Cooke's Poor Man's Case.
 3. Old English Letter Writing.
 4. The Old Practice of Gardening.
 5. English Political Songs and Satires.
 6. Medieval Travellers in the Holy Land.
 7. The Athenian Letters.
 8. Wace, the Trouvère.
 Anecdotes, Literaria, Peppys's Directions for the Disposition of his
 Library, a Fragment of Burlesque and a Legendary Poem of
 the Fifteenth Century, the story laid at Falmouth, in Cornwall;
 all now first printed.

*Also ready, Vol. I. pp. 438, cloth, 10s. 6d.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

THE MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTA-
TOR, No. XXXV. for NOVEMBER (price 6d.) contains:—
 1. The Lord's Supper—History of the Form.
 2. John Pye Smith.
 3. The Rulers of the Primitive Church—Hippolytus.
 4. The Castle; a Parable.
 5. Dr. Robinson's Second Journey to Palestine.
 6. Literary Notes.
 7. Monthly Retrospect.

"We have nothing of its kind that can equal it in the wealth
 and appropriateness of its articles, which are rich in thought and
 diction, and well suited to the times in which we live."
Hastings News.
 London: W. Freeman, 20, Fleet-street. Edinburgh: A. & C.
 Black.

Just published (Fourth Thousand), price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.
THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF GREAT
BRITAIN IN 1851; with a Description of the MACHINERY
 and PROCESSES employed to obtain the RETURNS, also an
 Appendix of Tables of Reference.

By EDWARD CHESHIRE,
 Fellow of the Statistical Society, and one of the Secretaries of the
 Statistical Section of the British Association.

London: John W. Parker & Son, 445, West Strand.
 *May be had through any Bookseller.

THROWER'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.
 Just published, Eighth Thousand, 12mo. 2s. cloth.
QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC, for the Use
 of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth,
 Birmingham, by WILLIAM THROWER, Arithmetical
 Master in the English School of the same.

Also, by the same Author,
ANSWERS to the QUESTIONS contained in
 the above Volume. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Birmingham: J. H. Bellby.

Recently published, with numerous Illustrations, price 2s.
PART III. of ANCIENT GOTHIC
CHURCHES, containing the Geometrical Principles used
 by the true FREEMASONS in constructing St. Alban's Abbey,
 Westminster Abbey, the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Lichfield, Here-
 ford, Peterborough, Exeter, Worcester, Bristol, &c. The propor-
 tions of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Sefton Church, Liver-
 pool; and Heckington Church, Lincolnshire, are also enumerated.
 A Chapter on Architectural Botany, with twenty Designs, based
 upon the geometrical principles, is also appended.

By W. F. GRIFFITH, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., &c.
 "In Sefton Church, near Liverpool, an equilateral triangle, the
 basis of which extends from centre to centre of the side walls,
 regulates the whole in a remarkable manner."

The three Parts may be had bound in cloth, gilt lettered, for 24s.
 Published at 9, St. John's-square, London.

Handsomely bound in cloth, price 1s. 1s.
THE POULTRY BOOK; comprising the
 Characteristics, Management, Breeding, and Medical Treat-
 ment of Poultry. Being the Results of Personal Observation and
 Practice of the Best Breeders, including Captain W. W. HORNBY,
 R.N., EDWARD BOND, Esq., THOMAS STURGEON, Esq.,
 and CHARLES PURCHARD, Esq.

By the Rev. W. W. WINGFIELD,
 Honorary Secretary of the Cornwall Poultry Society;
 And G. W. JOHNSON, Esq.,
 Honorary Secretary of the Winchester Society for the Improve-
 ment of Poultry.

With 22 Pictures of the Most Celebrated Prize Birds, by
 H. A. MORTIMER, W. H. L.
 London: W. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner.

Just published, price 12s.
A MEMOIR on the EQUINOCTIAL STORMS
 of March-April, 1850: an Inquiry into the extent to which
 the Rotatory Theory may be applied. By F. P. B. MARTIN, Esq.
 M.A.

London: T. Harrison, late J. Ollivier, 20, Pall Mall.

This day is published,
PALM TREES of the AMAZON, and their
 Uses. By ALFRED R. WALLACE.
 Post 8vo. with 48 Plates, 10s. 6d.
 John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

THE ASTLEY COOPER PRIZE FOR 1853.
 Preparing for publication.

AN ESSAY on the STRUCTURE and USE
 of the SPLEEN. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Demonstrator
 of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Lately published,
NEW INTRODUCTION to LOGIC. 1s.

SELECTIONS from the POETRY of DRY-
DEN; including his Plays and Translations. 4s. 6d.
SELECTIONS from PRIOR and SWIFT. 3s.
LETTERS to a NIECE. 3s. 6d.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Just published (100 pp.) price One Shilling.
CHRISTIANITY in CHINA; the HISTORY
 of CHRISTIAN MISSIONS, and of the PRESENT IN-
 SURRECTION.

"Christianity in China" contains all the information that can
 possibly be wanted by those who take (as we do not?) an interest
 in the great Christian movement. It is in all respects as good as
 any, and is cheaper than most books on the same subject."
Standard, November 2.

London: W. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner.

NEW WORKS

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION

BY

CHAPMAN AND HALL.

Dante.—The Divine Comedy, the
INFERNO, PURGATORY and PARADISE. A literal
 Verse Translation. By FREDERICK POLLOCK, Esq.
 With Fifty Illustrations by GEORGE SCHIARF, Jun.
 [One Vol. Post 8vo. In December.]

Life of Robert Southey, LL.D.,
 Post Laureate, &c. By CHARLES T. BROWNE.
 [Foolscep. On 21st November.]

The Poetical Works of Robert
 MONTGOMERY, M.A. Collected and Revised by
 Himself.
 [One Thick Medium 8vo. Vol. 26th November.]

The Slave Son. By Mrs. William
 NOY WILKINS.
 [Post 8vo. In November.]

Charles Stanley. By the Author
 of 'NINFA.'
 [Three Vols. Post 8vo. In December.]

The Poetical and Dramatic
 Works of SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart.
 M.P.—Vol. IV., containing DRAMAS.
 [Early in December.]

Some Memorials of John Hamp-
DEN: HIS HISTORY and HIS TIMES. By LORD
 NUGENT. A New Edition, with a Prefatory Memoir
 of the Writer.

[Post 8vo. With Portrait. In December.]

The Gold Rocks of Great Britain
 and IRELAND and a GENERAL OUTLINE of the
 GOLD REGIONS of the WHOLE WORLD. With a
 Treatise on the Geology of Gold. By JOHN CALVERT,
 of Australia, Mineral Surveyor.

[1 vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. In a few days.]

The Wetherbys—Father and Son;
 or, SUNDRY CHAPTERS of INDIAN EXPERIENCE.
 By JOHN LANG. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.

[Foolscep. In a few days.]

Sir Philip Sidney and the Arca-
DIA. By the late HENRY SOUTHERN, Esq. C.B.
 [Foolscep. In a few days.]

PAMPHLETS.

The Partition of Turkey: an in-
DISPENSABLE FEATURE of the PRESENT POLI-
TICAL CRISIS; OR, A SERIES of IDEAS, the RESULT
of EXPERIENCE GAINED BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN LONG
RESIDENT in the EAST. By VERITAS.

[Demy 8vo. 1s., with a Map. In a few days.]

Science in its relations to La-
BOUR. Being a Speech Delivered at the Anniversary
 of the People's College, Sheffield, on 25th October, 1853.
 By LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B. F.R.S. [Post 8vo.]

On the Necessity of Principles in
 TEACHING DESIGN. Being an Address by R. RED-
 GRAVE, R.A., at the Opening of the Session of the
 Department of Art, 1853. [Post 8vo.]

193, PICCADILLY.

NEW WORKS

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF
THE POET GRAY,

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED,
 Edited by the Rev. J. MITFORD. 8vo. 15s.
 ATHENÆUM.

"A charming volume,—in every respect an important addition
 to our information about Gray. The volume is full of choice and
 delicate reading."

EXAMINER.

"There is a singular charm in these letters of Gray. He may
 be called perhaps the best of the English letter-writers. These
 letters are admirable examples of that sincerity, plainness, kind-
 ness, and unaffected feeling, which are perhaps the secret why we
 enjoy his wit, mirth, playfulness, and satire more than those of
 any other letter-writer, if we except Madame de Sévigné."

II.

M. DE SAULCY'S
DISCOVERY OF THE SITES OF
SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

GUARDIAN.

"M. De Saucy's discovery is one of the most striking within the
 whole range of biblical antiquity. The disinterment of Nine-
 veh is, as a matter of feeling, a small matter compared with
 the discovery of Sodom and Gomorrah. We do not remember
 to have read anything of a more thrilling interest than this
 portion of M. De Saucy's volumes; there is something so
 strangely awful in the idea of these living monuments of Divine
 vengeance yet remaining, after six-and-thirty centuries, with the
 actual marks of the instrument of their overthrow still visible
 upon their blasted ruins."

III.

THE
DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

THE FRONTIER LANDS OF
 THE CHRISTIAN AND THE TURK.

By A BRITISH RESIDENT OF TWENTY YEARS IN
 THE EAST.

EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT.

"We believe we recognize in the author the son of a northern
 family, which, often as it has distinguished itself, was perhaps
 never more prolific of ability than in the existing generation.
 This is a good book, seasonably published, having more particular
 reference to those Principalities of the Danube which are the
 first field of contest."

IV.

The DUKE in the PENINSULA.

F. S. LARPENTS

PRIVATE JOURNAL KEPT THROUGHOUT
THE PENINSULAR WAR.

With numerous Anecdotes of the Duke, Picton, Crawford,
 Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir J. Hope, Soult, Suchet, Joseph
 Bonaparte, the Marquis of Buckingham, &c., and a host of
 other Celebrities.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"This journal possesses the singular attraction that it was com-
 posed, in the full tide of affairs, on the scenes themselves, at head-
 quarters, and by one living among the most intelligent and best-
 informed. It is the genuine expression of facts and feeling
 written down at the actual moment. No one can close this book
 without feeling that Judge Larpent is a credible witness."

V.

Splendid Christmas Present.

LADY LOUISA TENISON'S
CASTLE and ANDALUCIA.

1 vol. imp. 8vo. with 44 beautiful Illustrations,
 2s. 12s. 6d.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

"An unaffected, highly-interesting record. Lady Tenison fre-
 quently got to horse, and saw many things and much country
 which she could not otherwise have seen. Her illustrations prove
 her as skillful with the pencil as she is pleasant with the pen. There
 is a record, not of mere objects met, but of the thoughts to
 which they give rise, in a style marked by originality, vivacity,
 and humour."

VI.

LAS ALFORGAS;

Or, a PONY PILGRIMAGE in the PENINSULA.

By GEORGE CAYLEY.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

"Las Alforgas" is a journey through Spain, in which there is
 very little that is old, and still less that is not good. It has the
 singular recommendation, in these days, of not being a handbook.
 It is a record, not of mere objects met, but of the thoughts to
 which they give rise, in a style marked by originality, vivacity,
 and humour."

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

"Mr. Cayley dashes off experiences of the 'inns and outs' of Pen-
 nish travel with a facile and sparkling pen."

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
 Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

MR. BOGUE'S LIST OF NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

I.
HEATH'S KEEPSAKE FOR 1854.

Edited by Miss POWER.

With Contributions by the most Popular Authors. The Plates engraved under the superintendence of Mr. FREDERICK HEATH. Price 21s. elegantly bound. (On Nov. 15.)

II.
THE COURT ALBUM;
Or, BOOK OF BEAUTY FOR 1854.
A SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF THE FEMALE ARISTOCRACY,

From Drawings by the best Artists; with Biographical and Historical Memoirs. In an elegant binding, price 21s.; Coloured Plates, 42s. (On Nov. 15.)

III.
THE GOLDEN LEGEND.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood from Designs by BIRKET FOSTER. 8vo. (uniform with 'Longfellow's Poems,' &c.) 12s. cloth; 21s. morocco antique. (Nearly ready.)

IV.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.

Illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, JANN E. BRNHAM, &c. New Edition. 8vo. 21s. cloth; 30s. morocco. (Now ready.)

V.
HYPERION.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER. Crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; 30s. morocco. (Now ready.)

VI.
THE STORY OF MONT BLANC.

By ALBERT SMITH.

With Illustrations by BIRKET FOSTER. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth. (Now ready.)

"A subject treated by one who knows it well."—*Athenæum*.VII.
CHRISTMAS WITH THE POETS.

A COLLECTION OF SONGS, CAROLS, and DESCRIPTIVE VERSES relating to the FESTIVAL OF CHRISTMAS.

Embellished with Fifty tinted Illustrations by BIRKET FOSTER, and with Initial Letters and other Ornaments. New Edition. Super-royal 8vo. 25s. cloth; 35s. morocco. (Now ready.)

** This extremely beautiful volume was shown by the Trustees of the British Museum to their visitors during the Exhibition of 1851 as a triumph of typographic and pictorial Art.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

VIII.
The YOUNG VOYAGEURS; or, Adventures
in the FUR COUNTRIES of the FAR NORTH. By Capt. MAYNE REID (Author
of 'The Boy-Hunters,' &c.) With Twelve Illustrations by WILLIAM HARVEY. Fcap.
7s. cloth.IX.
The DESERT HOME; or, the ENGLISH
FAMILY ROBINSON. By Capt. MAYNE REID. Third Edition. With Twelve
Illustrations by WILLIAM HARVEY. Fcap. 7s. cloth.X.
The BOY-HUNTERS; or, Adventures in
SEARCH of a WHITE BUFFALO. By Capt. MAYNE REID. Third Edition.
With Twelve Illustrations by WILLIAM HARVEY. Fcap. 7s. cloth.XI.
FOOT-PRINTS of FAMOUS MEN. Bio-
graphy for Boys. By J. G. EDGAR (Author of 'The Boyhood of Great Men'). With
Illustrations. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth. (In a few days.)XII.
The BOYHOOD of GREAT MEN. By J. G.
EDGAR. Second Edition. With Eight Engravings by BIRKET FOSTER. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.XIII.
The BOAT and the CARAVAN. A Family
Tour through EGYPT and SYRIA. With Engravings. Fifth Edition. Fcap. 7s. cloth.XIV.
ROUND GAMES for ALL PARTIES. A Col-
lection of the greatest variety of Family Amusements for the Fireside or Pic-nic.
With Illustrations. Cloth gilt, 5s.XV.
PARLOUR MAGIC. New Edition, revised
and enlarged, with the addition of several Tricks from the Performances of Messrs.
Houdin, Robin, &c. 4s. 6d. cloth.XVI.
The BOY'S OWN BOOK. A complete Ency-
clopedia of all the Diversions—Athletic, Scientific, and Recreative—of Boyhood and
Youth. New Edition, greatly enlarged, with numerous additional Engravings. 8s. 6d.
cloth.XVII.
ACTING CHARADES; or, Deeds, not Words.
A Christmas Game to make a Long Evening Short. By the BROTHERS MAYHEW.
New Edition, profusely illustrated, 5s. cloth.XVIII.
A CRACKER BON-BON for CHRISTMAS
PARTIES; consisting of Christmas Pieces for Private Representation, and other
Seasonable Matter, in Prose and Verse. By ROBERT B. BROUGH. Illustrated by
HISE. 3s. 6d. cloth.XIX.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Reprinted (with antique
type) from the Original Edition. With Illustrations by STOTHARD. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

DAVID BOGUE, FLEET-STREET.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

1.
Now ready at all the Libraries, with Illustrations, in 3 vols.
Svo. cloth.

THE HOMES OF THE NEW WORLD.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA. By FREDRIKA BREMER.
Translated by MARY HOWITT.

"Really the Swedish lady, on the whole, writes so pleasantly, so good-naturedly, so lovingly, and ingeniously, that we cannot indicate one title of the good things—of the rough sketches, numerous points, pleasing anecdotes, pretty stories, and personal experiences, of the authors, that abound in these volumes."—*Critic*.
"A voluminous and valuable work, forming the best filled picture of the lights and shades, the absurdities and the amenities of American life."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"Here we have sound, clear views on the public and private life in America, mixed with expressions of comprehensive human kindness, and close family affection."—*Standard*.
"Such a delineation of America and Americans as was never before written."—*Boyl's Messenger*.

THE PROVOCATIONS OF MADAME PALISSY.

By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' With coloured Frontispiece by WARREN. Price 7s. 6d. Post 8s. cloth.

3.
RAILWAY READING.

LEGENDS OF OLD LONDON.

By J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A.
In post 8vo. 350 pages, price 2s. 6d.

THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS.

By MARGARET E. DARTON.
With coloured Frontispiece, price 5s. cl. lettered.

BASES OF BELIEF.

An EXAMINATION OF CHRISTIANITY, as a Divine Revelation, by the Light of Recognized Facts and Principles.
In Four Parts.
By EDWARD MIALL, M.P. New Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HIPPOLYTUS AND THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

At the Commencement of the Third Century.
By W. ELFE TAYLER,
Author of 'Popery: its Character and Crimes.' Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

By W. H. BARTLETT.
With Thirty Illustrations in Steel, and numerous Woodcuts, handsomely bound and gilt. [In November.]

ROMEREGAL & REPUBLICAN.

A HISTORY FOR FAMILIES.
By J. M. STRICKLAND. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND. [Shortly.]

CHERRY AND VIOLET.

A TALE OF THE GREAT PLAGUE.
Uniform with 'Mary Powell.' [At Christmas.]

EVENINGS IN MY TENT.

By the Rev. N. DAVIS.
In 8vo. With Illustrations. [At Christmas.]

PILGRIMAGES TO ENGLISH SHRINES.

By MRS. S. C. HALL.
With Notes and Illustrations. By F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.
Complete in 2 vols. 8vo. handsomely bound and gilt, price 10s. each.

"Descriptions of such Shrines come home with deep interest to all hearts—all English hearts—particularly when they are done with the earnestness which distinguishes Mrs. Hall's writings. That lady's earnestness and enthusiasm are of the right sort—felt for freedom of thought and action, for taste, and for genius, winging its flight in a noble direction. They are displayed, oftentimes most naturally, throughout the attractive pages of this volume."—*Observer*.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, 4to. cloth, price 24s.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

Volume III.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK, London: SIMPKIN & Co.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES, in 3 vols.,

THE ROSES: A NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE HISTORY OF A FLIRT,' &c.

"The author of 'The Flirt' is ever welcome as a writer. 'The Roses' is a novel which cannot fail to charm."—*Observer*.

"The 'Roses' displays, with the polish always attending a later work, all the talent which appeared in 'The Flirt' and 'The Manoeuvring Mother.' It is a book which no one would lay down unfinished."—*Standard*.
"In this charming novel the author has brought out the female character in three well-chosen contrasts—that of quiet and unassuming loveliness, which passes through the world calmly, beneficently, and serenely,—that of piquant fascination bordering on frivolity, which requires the sharp discipline of life to render it capable of either feeling or conferring solid happiness,—and that of natural grace and nobility of heart, which, without the aid of cultivation or any other adventitious advantage, exhibits the daughter of Eve in the most attractive aspect she can wear in this world of change and probation. The whole tale is a history of sweet and tender hearts, to which the reader cannot refuse his sympathy."—*John Bull*.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

UNIFORM WITH PEPYS' DIARY.

VOL. I. OF THE CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF EVELYN'S DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FOUR MONTHLY VOLUMES, PRICE ONLY 6s. EACH, BOUND.

"We rejoice to welcome this beautiful and compact edition of Evelyn—one of the most valuable and interesting works in the language—now deservedly regarded as an English classic. Evelyn, it will be recollected, took part in the breaking out of the civil war against Charles I., and he lived to see William of Orange ascend the throne. Through the days of Strafford and Laud to those of Sancroft and Ken he was the steady friend of moderation and peace in the English Church. He interceded alike for the Royalist and the regicide; he was the correspondent of Cowley, the patron of Jeremy Taylor, the associate and fellow-student of Boyle; and over all the interval between Vandeyck and Kneller, between the youth of Milton and the old age of Dryden, poetry and the arts found him an intelligent adviser and a cordial friend. There are, on the whole, very few men of whom England has more reason to be proud."—*Examiner*.

Published for HENRY COLBURN, by his Successors, HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

WILL BE READY IN NOVEMBER.

TURNER AND GIRTIN'S PICTURESQUE VIEWS SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

Edited by THOMAS MILLER, Esq.,
Author of 'Rural Sketches,' &c.

With Thirty Engravings of the Olden Time, from Drawings by J. M. W. TURNER and T. GIRTIN, Portraits, &c.
Handsomely bound, price One Guinea.

HOGARTH, Haymarket, London.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

No. XXXIX. price 6s. for NOVEMBER, contains—

- I. LIFE AND TIMES OF MADAME DE STAËL.
- II. PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.
- III. AMERICAN NOVELS.
- IV. WYCLIFFE.
- V. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF MODERN GREECE.
- VI. CANDLEMAKING AND CHRISTIANITY.
- VII. DOMESTIC SERVICE: NELLY ARMSTRONG.
- VIII. THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
- IX. RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL RELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

Edinburgh: W. P. KENNEDY. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co. Dublin: J. M'GLASHAN.

DR. CUMMING ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Now complete in cloth, 5s., with Frontispiece,

SABBATH EVENING READINGS ON ST. MATTHEW.

By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

In the same Series,

THE BOOK OF REVELATION.

Complete. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.

ST. MARK, now publishing in Numbers.

Recently published,

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD.

New Edition. Fcap. cloth gilt, 9s.

THE TENT and the ALTAR; or,

Sketches of Patriarchal Times. A Companion Volume. [In Preparation.]

FORESHADOWS; or, Lectures on Our

Lord's Miracles and Parables. In 2 vols. New Edition, with Illustrations.

APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES. New Editions, Revised and Corrected by the Author, with Index, &c. Sixteenth Thousand. 3 vols. fcap. cloth gilt, 9s. each.

PROPHETIC STUDIES; or, Lectures on Daniel the Prophet. Ninth Thousand. Fcap. cloth gilt, 9s.

THE FINGER OF GOD. Second Edition. Fcap. cloth, 2s. 6d.

CHRIST OUR PASSOVER. A Companion Volume. [In Preparation.]

IS CHRISTIANITY FROM GOD? Ninth Edition. Fcap. cloth, 3s.

OUR FATHER. Fourth Edition. With gilt edges, 3s.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

ILLUSTRATED PRESENT BOOKS.

Just published,

GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN in a COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

Illustrated on every page with Engravings on Wood from Drawings by

BIRKET FOSTER, GEORGE THOMAS, and a LADY.

Crown 8vo. handsomely bound in blue cloth, or in enamelled boards, price 7s. 6d.

** A few copies will be bound in extra morocco by Mr. Haydon.

Just ready,

THE WANDERINGS of PER- SILES and SIGISMUNDA:

A NORTHERN STORY.

By MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA.

Translated from the Spanish by a LADY.

Illustrated with a Portrait of CERVANTES. Fcap. 8vo. old style, price 10s. 6d.

"This romance was the last work of Cervantes. The dedication to the Count de Lemos was written the day after he had received extreme unction. He died four days after."—*Extract from Preface.*

Now ready,

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Twenty Views of the most important Buildings, taken by JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq.

Imperial folio. half-bound morocco, price 6l. 16s. 6d.

JOSEPH CUNDALL, 168, NEW BOND-STREET.

Sold also by SAMPSON LOW & SONS, 47, Ludgate-hill.

Just published,

HAPPY DAYS OF CHILDHOOD.

By AMY MEADOWS.

Illustrated with Twenty-four large Page-Engravings, from Drawings by HARRISON WEIR, and a Frontispiece by BIRKET FOSTER.

Fcap. 4to. handsomely bound in cloth, price 4s. 6d.; or with Coloured Plates, 7s. 6d.

JOSEPH CUNDALL, 168, New Bond-street; SAMPSON LOW & SONS, Ludgate-hill.

NEW WORK by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Just published, in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,

THE LAST FRUIT OFF AN OLD TREE.

By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

1. IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS of GREEKS and ROMANS, Arranged Chronologically. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

2. The WORKS of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. In 2 vols. medium 8vo. price 32s. cloth.

EDWARD MOXON, Dover-street.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON'S NEW HISTORY.

Next week will be published, price 15s.

VOLUME THE SECOND OF

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE

FROM THE FALL OF NAPOLEON TO THE ACCESSION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART.,

Author of 'The History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Battle of Waterloo.'

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

Just published, price 10s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

PART V.

Containing Four Pictures:

PORTSKEWIT. By ROGER FENTON.

THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER. By JOSEPH CUNDALL.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. By RUSSELL SEDGWICK.

BANKS OF THE OQUET. By PHILIP DELAMOTTE.

Parts I. II. III. and IV. are now reprinted.

Just published, price 16s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES.

PART II.

By GEORGE SHAW, Esq. of Queen's College, Birmingham.

THE FOREST AT NOON. TANGLED BOUGHS.

"BALD WITH DRY ANTIQUITY." SOLITUDE.

Part I. is now reprinted. Part III. is in preparation.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d., THE

PRACTICE of PHOTOGRAPHY:

A MANUAL FOR STUDENTS AND AMATEURS.

By PHILIP H. DELAMOTTE, F.S.A.

Illustrated with a Picture taken by the Collodion Process.

** This Manual contains much practical information.

Now ready, price 14s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES.

By HUGH OWEN, Esq. of Bristol.

IVY BRIDGE, DEVON. A RIVER BANK.

THE HARVEST FIELD. WOODS IN SPRING.

Part II. is just ready.

HAYDON'S LIFE. By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.—
The Second Edition will be published at the end of Next Week.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

CHALYBÆUS'S HISTORICAL SURVEY
of MODERN SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY, from KANT to HEGEL. Translated from the German by ALFRED TULK.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

MR. SWAN'S NEW PLATES OF THE BRAIN.

In One Volume 4to. price One Guinea.

PLATES OF THE BRAIN, in Explanation of the Physical Faculties of the Nervous System: Comprising numerous Figures, engraved on Twenty-two Lithographic Plates; with descriptive Letter-press. By JOSEPH SWAN, Esq., Author of 'A Demonstration of the Nerves of the Human Body,' in folio and quarto.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

LIBRARY EDITION OF

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, will be published, in 5 vols. 8vo. price 51s.**THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1872.** By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Bart. that portion of the 'History of England' published in Dr. Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia' which was contributed by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. A New Edition, revised by the Author's Son, R. J. MACKINTOSH, Esq.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

INCOME TAX TABLES, 1853—1860; with a variety of Statistical Information. By CHARLES M. WILKIE, Actuary, University Life Office; and Author of 'Popular Tables.'

Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

NOTICE.

THE NEW VOLUME of Mr. BURKE'S VISITATION OF THE SEATS AND ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, illustrated with Views and Heraldic Engravings, price One Guinea bound, will be ready on the 15th instant. As only a limited number is printed, Orders should be given at once to the Booksellers.

Hurst & Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

ARCHITECTURAL BOTANY; setting forth the Geometrical Distribution of Foliage, Flowers, Fruit, &c. with 50 Original Designs for Decorating Corbels, Spandrels, Crouches, Corbels, Capitals, Bosses, Pannels, &c. Among other plants selected are the Adoxa Moschatellina, Ranunculus Aquatilis, Geranium Pyrenaicum, Nepeta Gleasona, Tropæolum, Aquegia vulgaris, Ranunculus Ficaria, &c. By W. P. GRIFFITH, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A., &c. 9, St. John's-square, London.**NO. II. of the ADVOCATE of NATIONAL INSTRUCTION.** Contents.—Mr. Cobden's Evidence before the Parliamentary Committee.—Statistical Fallacies further exposed.—Progress of the Public-School System in the United States. London: W. & F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; and may be ordered of any Bookseller.**MR. MAURICE AND KING'S COLLEGE.**

This day, price One Shilling.

THE WORD "ETERNAL," and the PUNISHMENT of the WICKED: a Letter to the Rev. Dr. JELF, Canon of Christ Church, and Principal of King's College. By F. D. MAURICE, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: George Bell, 186, Fleet-street. Oxford: J. H. Parker.**THE COSSACK and the TURK: A Popular Account of the Present Crisis in the Affairs of the Ottoman Empire.** By A. J. JOYCE.

The Czar and the Sultan: their Private Lives and Public Actions. By ADRIAN GILSON. The Chinese Revolution. New Edition. Table Turning and Table Talking. 23th Thousand. Spirit Rapping in England and America.

The Knout and the Russians, profusely Illustrated. Part 8vo. 3s. 6d. Henry Vizetelly, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

In post 8vo., with four highly-finished tinted Engravings, price Half-a-Crown, cloth gilt. **CLOUDED HAPPINESS: A Novel.** By the Countess D'ARBY. James Vizetelly; Henry Vizetelly; Clarke, Beeton & Co. 148, Fleet-street.This day is published, price 2s. 6d. bound in cloth, **REID'S RATIONAL COOKERY,** in which will be found not only the RULE but also the REASON for almost every process in that and the cognate departments of Domestic Economy. W. S. Orr & Co. Paternoster-row, London; John Menzies, Edinburgh; and sold by all Booksellers.Just published, price Ninepence. **CAPTAIN M'CLURE'S DESPATCHES.** WITH A MAP.

Demy 8vo. printed on good paper, in a clear type. London: John Betts, 115, Strand. Liverpool: W. S. Orr & Co. Manchester: T. Dinham & Co. Derby: J. & C. Mosley. Bristol: H. Oldland. Dublin: J. M'Glashan, and C. B. Nicholson.

Just published, **AHN. THE CHILD'S FRENCH BOOK.** 12mo. cloth, 3s.**AHN. THE CHILD'S GERMAN BOOK.** 12mo. cloth, 3s.

"No Nursery ought to be without these useful and simple books." Published by Franz Thiman, Foreign Bookseller, 8, Brook-street, New Bond-street, London.

**MR. BENTLEY'S
LIST OF NEW WORKS.
TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY.**

I.
The **PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE**
OF THE RAJAH SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B.
Edited by J. C. TEMPLER, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo.
31s. 6d.

II.
**ANATOLIA: THE LAST HOME OF
THE FAITHFUL.** By THE AUTHOR OF 'THE
FRONTIER LANDS.'

CONTENTS:—Steaming on the Euxine—The Bithynian
and Paphlagonian Coasts—The Coasts of Pontus—
The Djanki—The Armenians—The Primitive Church
of Armenia—The Armenian Reformation—The Vale
of the Irio—Ancient Sites of Pontus and Galatia—
The Chiefs of the Vallies—Central Cappadocia—
Musulman Theology—Cilicia Praefectura—Noma-
dic Tribes—An Armenian Ménage—The Tyanitis—
The Garsauritis—Slow Travelling—Fast Travelling
—Phrygia and Bithynia—The Ottoman Dynasty—
The Propontis and the Hellespont, &c. &c.
2 vols. post 8vo.

III.
**MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE
PRINCESS PALATINE (PRINCESS OF BOHEMIA),
TOGETHER WITH HER CORRESPONDENCE** with
the GREAT MEN OF HER DAY. INCLUDING A
MEMOIR OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND UNDER
THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE. By the BARONESS
BLAZE DE BURY, Author of 'Germania: its Courts
and Camps,' &c. &c. In post 8vo.

IV.
MAUD: A CITY AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 2 vols. post 8vo. Seven Shillings.

V.
SCANDINAVIAN ADVENTURES
DURING A RESIDENCE OF UPWARDS OF TWENTY
YEARS. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE NORTH-
ERN FAUNA. By L. LLOYD, Author of 'Field
Sports of the North.' In 2 vols. royal 8vo. embellished
with upwards of 100 Pictorial Illustrations, represent-
ing Sporting Adventures and Subjects of Natural His-
tory, and Devices for Entrapping Wild Animals.

VI.
**JOHN; OR, A COUSIN IN THE
HAND IS WORTH TWO COUNTS IN THE BUSH.**
By EMILIE CARLEN. 2 vols. post 8vo. Seven Shil-
lings.

VII.
**A HISTORY OF CHINA TO THE
PRESENT TIME. INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE RELIGIOUS INSURRECTION NOW GOING ON
IN THAT EMPIRE.** Forming a Volume of The Par-
lour Bookcase.

VIII.
MAYFAIR TO MARATHON.
Forming a Volume of The Parlour Bookcase. Price
5s.

IX.
NED MYERS. By JAMES FENI-
MORE COOPER, Author of 'The Pilot.' Forming a
Volume of Bentley's Railway Library. Price 1s.

X.
THE TWO BROTHERS. Forming a
Volume of Bentley's Railway Library. Price 1s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to
Her Majesty.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
HURST & BLACKETT,
Successors to Henry Colburn,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

**THE JOURNALS and CORRE-
SPONDENCE OF GENERAL SIR HARRY CALVERT,**
Bart. G.C.B. & G.C.H., Adjutant-General of the Forces
under H.R.H. the Duke of York; comprising the Cam-
paigns in Flanders and Holland in 1793-4. Edited by
his Son, SIR HARRY VERNER, Bart. 8vo. with
large Maps. 14s.

"Both the journals and letters of Captain Calvert are full of
interest. With the best means of observing the progress of the
war, and with his facilities of judgment exercised and strengthened
by experience—a quick eye, a placid temper, and a natural apti-
tude for language, rendered Captain Calvert in many respects a
model of a military critic. Sir Harry Verney has performed his
duties of editor very well. The book is creditable to all parties
concerned in its production."—*Athenæum*.

**MEMOIRS OF JOHN ABER-
NETHY, F.R.S.** By GEORGE MACLIVAIN, F.R.C.S.
SECOND EDITION. 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s.

"A memoir of high professional and general interest."
Morning Post.
"These Memoirs convey a graphic and, we believe, faithful pic-
ture of the celebrated John Abernethy. The volumes are written
in a popular style, and will afford to the general reader much in-
struction and entertainment."—*Morning Herald*.

A LADY'S VISIT to the GOLD

DIGGINGS OF AUSTRALIA in 1852-3. Written on
the Spot, by Mrs. CHARLES CLACY. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Mrs. Clacy's book will be read with considerable interest, and
not without profit. Her statements and advice will be most use-
ful among her own sex."—*Athenæum*.
"The most pithy and entertaining of all the books that have
been written on the gold diggings."—*Literary Gazette*.

"One of the best guides to Australian emigrants yet issued."
Householder.
"Mrs. Clacy tells her story well. The book is perhaps the most
graphic account of the diggings and the gold country in general
that is to be had."—*Daily News*.

A SKETCHER'S TOUR ROUND

THE WORLD. By ROBERT ELWES, Esq. 1 vol.
royal 8vo. with 21 coloured Illustrations, from Original
Drawings by the Author, 21s. elegantly bound.

[Just ready.]

FOREST LIFE IN CEYLON.

By W. KNIGHTON, M.A. 2 vols.

[Just ready.]

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE ROSES.

By the AUTHOR OF 'THE FLIRT.' 3 vols.

AILIEFORD: a Family History.

By the AUTHOR OF 'JOHN DRAYTON.' 3 vols.

"A most charming and absorbing story."—*Critic*.
"It excites throughout the interest of reality."—*Spectator*.
"Ailieford is the autobiography of the clever writer of 'John
Drayton.' It is a deeply interesting tale."—*Britannia*.

ELECTRA.

By the AUTHOR OF 'ROCKINGHAM.' SECOND EDITION,
in 3 vols. With Illustrations by LORD GERALD
FITZGERALD.

From the Times, Oct. 20.

"The author of 'Rockingham' holds always a vigorous pen. It
is impossible to deny him the happy faculty of telling a pleasing
story with ability and power. We are bound to extend our highest
praise to the skill with which the several characters in 'Electra'
are portrayed, and with which the interest of the story is sus-
tained, even to the very last chapter."

CHARLES AUCHESTER.

Dedicated to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.
3 vols.

"To every one who cares for music, these volumes will prove a
delightful study. The work is full of talent. The sketches of the
masters and artists are life-like. In Seraphiel all will recognise
Mendelssohn."—*Britannia*.

Also, JUST READY, in 3 vols.

**HIGH AND LOW; or, Life's
CHANCES AND CHANGES.** By the HON. HENRY
COKE, Author of 'A Ride across the Rocky Moun-
tains.'

ALBEMARLE-STREET, NOV. 1853.

RECENT WORKS.

The **CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON** at ST.
HELENA. From the Letters and Journals of the late GENERAL
SIR HUDSON LOWE. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, M.A. Por-
trait and Map. 3 vols. 8vo. 45s.

The **STORY OF CORFE CASTLE**, in the
TIME OF THE CIVIL WARS, &c. By the Right Hon. GEORGE
BANKES, M.P. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The **CASTLEREAGH DESPATCHES**, during
the CONGRESS OF VIENNA. THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, &c. Edited
by the MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY. 4 vols. 8vo. 52s.

TEN MONTHS among the **TENTS** of the
TUSKI; with Incidents of an Arctic Boat Expedition in Search
of Sir John Franklin. By Lieut. HOOPER, R.N. Plates. 8vo. 14s.

An **EXPLORING EXPEDITION** IN TRO-
PICAL SOUTH AFRICA. By FRANCIS GALTON, Esq.
Plates. Post 8vo. 12s.

The **COMPLETION** of the **GRENVILLE
LETTERS AND DIARIES.** From the Family Archives at Stowe.
Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. 32s.

SOLITARY HUNTING RAMBLES in the
PRAIRIES. By JOHN PALLISEE, Esq. Woodcuts. Post 8vo.
10s. 6d.

JOURNAL of a **CRUISE** amongst the
ISLANDS of the WESTERN PACIFIC. By Capt. JOHN
ERSKINE, R.N. Plates. 8vo. 12s.

A **SECOND EXPEDITION** TO ASSYRIA,
with Fresh Discoveries in the Ruins of NINEVEH and BABY-
LON. By A. H. LAYARD, M.P. 14th Thousand. Plates. 8vo.
21s.; or, on Fine Paper, 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

**LIVES OF THE FRIENDS AND CONTEMPO-
RARIES OF LORD CHANCELLOR CLARENDON.** By LADY
THERESA LEWIS. Portraits. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

HISTORY OF GREECE. From the Earliest
Period to the Death of Philip of Macedon. By GEORGE GROTE.
Esq. A New Edition. Vols. I. to XI. 8vo. 12s. each.

DISCOURSES on the **RELIGIOUS CON-
TROVERSIES OF THE DAY.** By the Rev. Dr. HOOK. 8vo. 2s.

A **HISTORY OF ENGLAND.** From the
Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713-23. By LORD
MAHON. A New Library Edition. Vols. I. to VI. 8vo. 78s.
Also, a Cheap Edition. Vols. I. to VI. Post 8vo. 6s. each.

A **CHURCH DICTIONARY.** A Book of
General Reference for Clergymen and Students. By the Rev. Dr.
HOOK. Sixth Edition. 8vo. 16s.

NINE YEARS IN TASMANIA. By Mrs.
CHARLES MEVEDITH. Woodcuts. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

The **DEVEREUX EARLS OF ESSEX**, in
the Reigns of ELIZABETH, JAMES I., and CHARLES I., 1540-1640.
By Capt. W. B. DEVEREUX, R.N. Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

CRIME: its Amount, Causes, and Remedies.
By FREDERIC HILL, Esq., late Inspector of Prisons. 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE
under the HOUSE OF LANCASTER; with an Introductory View
of the Early Reformation. 8vo. 12s.

**ENGLAND in the NINETEENTH CEN-
TURY.** By WILLIAM JOHNSTON. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

NARRATIVE OF TWO VISITS TO CHINA,
between the Years 1843-52; with full Descriptions of the Culture
of the Tea Plant. By ROBERT FORTUNE, Esq. Third Edition.
Woodcuts. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

A **LIFE OF FELIX MENDELSSOHN.** By
JULES BENEDET. A New Edition, with additions. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

INDIA AS IT MAY BE: an Outline of a
proposed Government and Policy. By GEORGE CAMPBELL.
Esq. 8vo. 12s.

HORTENSIVS: an Historical View of the
Office and Duties of an Advocate. By WILLIAM FORSYTH,
M.A. Post 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

REVIEWS

Life in the Mission, the Camp and the Zenáná; or, Six Years in India. By Mrs. Colin Mackenzie. 3 vols. Bentley.

THESE volumes embrace the period of six years and a half, from September 1846 to the end of 1852. They consist of extracts from a journal kept by Mrs. Mackenzie in India during that time, or of letters of which she was either the writer or the recipient. Mrs. Mackenzie's husband is an officer of rank and distinction in the Madras Army. At the commencement of the journal, in September 1846, we find him returning to Calcutta by the Cape route in company with his wife:—the visit to India being to her a novelty. Before the end of the year Captain Mackenzie received from Lord Hardinge the command of one of the four Sikh regiments which at that time it was the policy of the Government to raise on the Sutlej frontier as a means of finding employment for some of the restless men whom the war had thrown upon their own resources. The position conferred by this special service was of a distinguished character; and, added to Captain Mackenzie's previous reputation as an Afghan officer, it afforded to himself and his wife the very best opportunities of observing Indian life among both natives and Europeans. Of Captain Mackenzie we see in these pages little directly. His wife writes wholly in her own name, and no doubt mostly from her own impressions. Still, the work is to some important extent a joint one.

It is not often that a lady-journalist has so many qualifications for her task as are possessed by Mrs. Mackenzie. A mind singularly clear, a careful education, an aptitude for description, a fair share of common sense, considerable courage, the faculty of close observation, and always the scrupulous delicacy of a woman of refined breeding—have enabled the authoress of these volumes to describe Indian habits, scenery and incidents in a manner more attractive than we have seen them for a long time. One of the greatest charms of the book is, its perfect genuineness. It was written on the spot,—and while the objects were actually in sight, or the impressions unaffectedly vivid. This is an immense advantage.

In some respects neither Mrs. Mackenzie nor her husband is an impartial observer. They are both Presbyterians of the most rigid pattern: and in both there is something more than a leaning towards extreme theological views of a character almost incompatible with a tone of mind so comprehensive and impartial as should distinguish a philosophical observer of Indian diversities. We raise no argument as to the sound or unsound character of Mrs. Mackenzie's theology:—and we readily admit that it is never introduced to an extent to be disagreeable. At the same time, we think that more good taste would have been shown if in a miscellaneous publication like the present the larger part of the religious entries had been omitted. In the original journal they were very well;—but when Mrs. Mackenzie passed beyond her private circle into the sphere of the circulating library, a sober and serious tone would have indicated her real character quite as plainly as and with more benefit than the somewhat formal confessions which she has thought proper to print.

We admire much the courageous and wholesome manner in which the truth is here told with reference to a great many Indian topics as to which people at home are generally misled or imposed on. Mrs. Mackenzie's book, if carefully read, will dispel a good deal of the illusion and false glitter which surrounds In-

dian objects. Her statements will hardly make her popular among the class to which she immediately belongs,—but they will not fail to do that class good. Mrs. Mackenzie's facilities for observation enabled her to become personally acquainted with many circumstances connected with the habits and domestic institutions of the Mohammedan population,—not of course unknown before, but hardly so well understood as they will now be with this writer's accounts to refer to.—We may say, in fact, in a few words, that in these volumes we have at length found a book on India to a great extent fulfilling the essential conditions which, it appears to us, can alone, at this time of day, justify the appearance of a miscellaneous publication of any magnitude on an Indian subject. The first of these conditions is, the *bond fide* genuineness to be obtained only in impressions recorded on the spot; the second, that the book should increase our knowledge,—not merely repeat in diluted language what has been already told by others; the third, that, avoiding low wit, distempered sentiment, and an unwholesome disposition to look at nearly all objects through a disordered medium, the writer's meaning should be conveyed in clear, simple and vigorous English. Mrs. Mackenzie's book does not fail to a great extent as regards any of these tests. It contains a good many opinions which the writer will live to correct; it is now and then uncharitable; and we are not sure that on several occasions it is not made the vehicle of female gossip falling not far short of slander. It might, too, have been less bulky: and with considerable advantage the entries in many places might have been to a less extent the records of mere personal incident. All these failings, however, we can forgive for the sake of the manifestations which occur everywhere of a vigorous and refined mind,—of a desire to be observant and useful,—and as far as possible to raise by personal efforts and example the native estimate of European qualities.

In the ship which conveyed Mrs. Mackenzie and her husband to Calcutta there were several of those young ladies who from one cause or another have become proverbial as a class looking to India as a land, at least, of husbands. Any one who knows much of Indian life will readily admit that some of the most estimable women there have been selected from this class; but he will admit also as readily that there are few undertakings in a young woman's life surrounded by so many dangers as a matrimonial voyage to India, and that flagrant cases of misery and failure are sadly too common. Mrs. Mackenzie's picture of the life on board ship is not at all flattering,—and we will extract one of the shortest of her unsatisfactory entries.—

"Two of the young ladies on board have just announced their engagements. One of them is a handsome young Scotch girl of sixteen, but looks much older, whose mother has allowed her to engage herself to an officer on board, with nothing to recommend him but great height, a red cap, and tolerable expectations,—a man who does nothing but smoke and lounge, and who has been under arrest since we came on board for intoxication. Her cousin is Irish, very stout, and rather good-looking. A civilian on board, a widower with four or five children, proposed to her after finding another lady 'was bespoken,' and was accepted. They are to be married a week after their arrival in Calcutta. She wept a good deal the first day, but now seems content, and says 'she is an orphan and has no home, and this would be one,' &c., and so they are to be wedded without any pretence of love on either side—she wanted a wife, and she a home. He is very well off, and came provided with rings and other presents, so determined was he to marry."

—It is added in a note that the "young Scotch girl, just mentioned, was married, and before

she was eighteen she was deserted by her worthless husband, and compelled to return to her parents with her infant child."

Mrs. Mackenzie's account of her journey up the country to the Sutlej frontier, the scene of her husband's new command, is on the whole interesting. Of course she saw, and describes, Agra; and she paints well its great wonder, the Taj Mehal,—that is, the magnificent mosque or mausoleum of marble raised by the Emperor Shah Jehan to the honour of his beautiful and favourite wife.

It is probable that those portions of Mrs. Mackenzie's book which speak with so much boldness and detail of the disgraceful manner in which officers holding high commissions conducted themselves in the first Punjab War, will excite deep attention in India, and be met by answers more or less to the point. At present we must presume the statements to be true. They come before the public with all reasonable guarantees of authenticity; and if it should appear in the end that no satisfactory contradiction can be established, the public will be under no mean obligations to a writer who has enabled us to put the proper amount of faith in the plausible and flourishing language of Indian despatches. It is true, that rumours now and then find currency of misbehaviour in high places, of orders wilfully disobeyed, of confusion and loss of temper and discretion at critical moments, and of the gross jobbing connected with the concocting of a despatch. In the flush of good news, however, all sinister reports of this nature are disregarded, or rebuked as ill natured,—and so the world is jostled into the belief that soldiers are all heroes, and that the only difference between a battle and a parade is the slight circumstance of substituting ball, for blank cartridge. We purposely insert the following passage at length. It relates to the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, in the campaign of 1846;—and if it be not true, it is proper that Mrs. Mackenzie should be told so—and at once.—

"On Saturday, 20th of March, 1847, my husband rode out with two other officers to see the field of Aliwal, which is about fourteen miles distant. He returned to breakfast, and told us of an instance of shameful cowardice which he had just heard of. When the Sikh battalions were in full retreat, four regiments of our cavalry, which were quite fresh, ought to have charged and routed them. Perry's Gharkas had previously taken the village of Aliwal, where the Sikh left wing had entrenched themselves. The Sikhs retreated in confusion towards their right wing, which was stationed at the village of Bundi, when the four regiments mentioned made a faint charge, and after riding over a few stragglers suddenly halted. The question ran along the line—'Who commands us?' No one assumed the responsibility,—of course the men became discouraged; and when Colonel Bradford, of the 1st cavalry, galloped forward, asking who would follow him, only a few of his own men and two subalterns (one of whom was killed) responded. Young Mr. Blackall, an uncovenanted civil servant (son of Colonel Blackall), had ridden out from Loodiana on purpose to be present, and acted as Aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Smith, but has been refused even the medal he had earned, 'because it would be a precedent.' One would think the oftener gallantry served as a precedent the better. Lord Hardinge took care to procure the medal for Prince Waldemar and his suite, who were merely spectators,—why not for a private gentleman as well as for a prince? This young man, for whom, in spite of his gallantry, nothing has been done, rode up to the Political Agent, Captain C., and intreated him to take the responsibility of ordering the four regiments to advance. He refused, saying—'He did not wish to burn his fingers by intermeddling.' A person named R—, of the —th Cavalry, afterwards abused Colonel Bradford for charging, adding with exultation, 'However, none of us followed him, except two Griffs, one of whom got killed.' These are

not solitary instances of cowardice. The Colonel of Her Majesty's — Foot, before the guns opened on the Sikhs, the night previous to the battle of Soobraon, received orders through Lieutenant James Speirs to support the batteries, and drive in the enemy's picquets. He at first refused to obey such orders, unless they were given in writing; and when Lieutenant Speirs returned with the order written, desiring the brigade containing Her Majesty's — and to do so and so, Colonel — having previously detached the regiment to a little distance, said that regiment was not in the brigade, and he could not do it. Lieutenant Speirs then told him bluntly that he must recall the regiment, but nothing was done; and Lieutenant Speirs advanced without any escort, and put his guns in position; and it was then discovered that there were no picquets to be driven in. The next day, during the battle, after receiving several messages through an Aide-de-camp to advance, this unfortunate creature positively refused to do so, until Lord Gough ordered him to do so 'at his peril.' The Aide-de-camp repeated the command verbatim in the presence of his whole brigade, but it was then too late to be of any use; and after all, this man, who is remarkable for boasting, and for the contemptuous way in which he speaks of others, has been covered with honours. The Aide-de-camp in question told the whole story to our informant. If a man is born a coward, he is much to be pitied; but common honesty forbids his assuming the character of a soldier, and accepting the rewards of bravery. It is the meanness, more than the weakness, that one condemns. Colonel Wheeler's brigade behaved extremely well, — save the Sergeant-major, who was discovered flying out of shot as fast as he could. In consequence, however, of his name being by some extraordinary mistake mentioned in despatches, he was presented with an unattached Ensigncy, — and is now at Loodiana; but on his applying to General Gilbert for an Adjutantcy, the gallant old man, who knew the facts, refused to forward his application. Her Majesty's — behaved very well at Soobraon and other battles, but not so at Mudki. At the latter, their Colonel called out to the commanding officer of a Company's regiment, 'I hope your men do better than mine, Sir: I can't get these scoundrels' (begging your pardon for repeating the words) 'to move an inch.' Another person, bearing a commission in the Company's service, was about to be tried for running away, but the Commander-in-Chief found so many others equally guilty, that he hushed the matter up: — a very unjust and unfair act towards the country in whose service these men are, and towards the officers and men who may be obliged to serve under them. The Colonel of Her Majesty's — Cavalry was intoxicated, as well as in 'a grate feare,' as H — proved."

At Loodiana Mrs. Mackenzie became acquainted with Muhammad Hasan Khán, — an Afghan soldier of high caste, a faithful adherent of the British, formerly a comrade of her husband's, and for some years his attached friend. She became acquainted also with two of the wives of Hasan Khán, — ladies of birth and breeding in the Mohammedan sense; and the close and agreeable intercourse which sprang up between Mrs. Mackenzie and these inmates of an Eastern Zenáná furnish some of the most interesting portions of the first volume. Let us first make the reader acquainted with these Mohammedan matrons. —

"Thursday morning, C., Mrs. J. and I were at breakfast when Muhammad Hasan Khán's ladies arrived. They came together in a close palki, not muffled up; and one of Hasan Khán's retainers carefully shut the doors after them. One was young and pretty, with a very sweet mouth, something like Lizzy's, only fuller lips; she had very lively, bright, expressive, large dark eyes, tinged with antimony; beautiful white teeth, with rosy lips, a colour in her cheek, and a complexion not darker than a Spaniard's or Italian's. She wore a little skull cap, embroidered by herself in gold and silver braid, her front hair in little thin curls parted on her forehead, the rest of her tresses hanging behind in two plaits. She had a sort of loose shirt of rose-coloured satin reaching to the hips, with full sleeves, and fastened at the throat, very wide green satin trousers, so full that they look-

ed like a petticoat, and a row of silver tangles six inches deep on each arm, finished by a gold one; silver chains round her neck, pretty gold earrings something like the Genoese flag, but the top of each ear disfigured and made to hang over by the weight of half a dozen large gold rings. She had a crescent-shaped ornament of enamels and pearls (over the left eyebrow), and a little pearl thing like an earring top stuck in one nostril. She wore a large yellow gauze veil, and the palms of her hands were stained with henna. Her companion was older, with handsome features, though rather too much marked. She was dressed in the same manner, except that she had no cap; and the bosom of her purple satin tunic was covered on each side with half rupee pieces, put on just like military medals, close to each other. The veil was deep red, bordered with gold, and like the others large enough to envelope her whole person. She is the mother of a beautiful little girl, Hasan Khán's only living child. He has lost four, two boys and two girls. They were very affectionate and lively in manner, and we got on very well, especially after Mrs. Rudolph came over to interpret. And it was evident that Hasan Khán gossips with his wives of everything he sees or hears. They inquired what relation Mrs. J. was to my husband, and whether I had any sister, and thought it very odd she should be in England when I was here. I showed them different pieces of work, which they admired. We looked at each other's dress; they examined my rings and hands, seemingly surprised that they were not stained. At last, each gently took hold of the skirt of my gown, pulled it up a little way, and seemed to marvel at the corded petticoat; that they then raised a very little, and on seeing my under-garments cried approvingly, 'Ah!' I never was more amused. They would not take tea, but ate some pán, and stayed about an hour and a half. We sent all the men away from the verandah, and deposited them in their palkis. They did not seem to mind the man who came with them seeing them, — perhaps he is a kinsman, — but he took care to summon the bearers only when they were safely encoined in their box. Hasan Khán rode up just at that moment: I think he wondered what his wives had been doing so long."

A great friendship springs up between Mrs. Mackenzie and these wives of the Afghan chief. The younger of them, Leila Bibi — the name of the other is Bibi Ji — falls sick; and it is very creditable to Mrs. Mackenzie that she contrives to apply so much of her homœopathic skill as speedily restores the patient. Hasan Khán and his circle are profoundly impressed with the fact of a female physician; and he takes an early opportunity of informing Capt. Mackenzie that, a "consultation had been held regarding my science, whereby I read in a book and gave medicine, and they agreed they were all cowed compared to me."

In the following passage we have a pretty plain statement of the result of Mrs. Mackenzie's experience of marriage institutions which admit polygamy.

"Loodiana, May 26th, 1847. — The hot weather has now so completely set in, that for the last month I have never left the house save before seven a.m. and after seven in the evening. From my frequent visits to Hasan Khán's family, where I can go when it is cool, I see, as you may suppose, a good deal of 'Life in the Harem,' and would undertake to refuse authoritatively, as I always felt inclined to do on *prima facie* grounds, the fine theories of Mr. Urquhart regarding the superior happiness of Muhammadan women. What can a man know of the matter? Did he go about visiting in the form of an old woman? Had he friends and acquaintances in half-a-dozen Zenánás? Would any Musalmán woman speak freely to a Feringhi, even if he did obtain speech with her, or are the Turks to be taken as competent and impartial witnesses as to the relative happiness of their wives. It is presumption for him ever to talk of a Musalmán's feelings: I will flap him out of the field with the end of a purdah. I do not think their secluded life makes them objects of pity. They are hardly more devoid of excitement than I am myself; they see their

female friends and their dearest male relations, and the tie between brother and sister seems to be very strongly felt by them; but it is not in human nature to be content with being the fourth part of a man's wife. They are far from viewing the matter as we do, and I should suppose Hasan Khán's Zenáná a favourable specimen, as both Leila Bibi and Bibi Ji seem very good tempered and very friendly to one another. Still as no man can love two or more women equally, and as no woman can bear that another should share her husband's affections, I plainly see there are heart-burnings innumerable: even in this family Leila Bibi is the favourite; she is a very pretty, merry, clever little creature, who laughs and talks with Hasan Khán much as an English wife would do. He is evidently very fond of her, but takes not the smallest notice of poor Bibi Ji, who says nothing, but has an expression sometimes in her face which pains me to see. Luckily for her she does not seem at all a sensitive person; she is a good, warm-hearted creature, who is very much obliged for any little kindness, but not very bright. But then she has a little girl, and Leila Bibi who has been married four years, has none. It is the old story of Hannah and Peninnah over again: the one is so anxious for children, and the other indirectly boasts of hers, by always talking of children and pitying people who have none. It is surprising how we manage to talk, considering my want of knowledge of Hindustani. The other morning I was alone with Leila Bibi and a servant. Leila Bibi asked me about marriages in our country; I explained the ceremony to her, and then she said, 'Only one Mem Sahib to one Sahib!' — '*Of course, only one.*' The servant loudly applauded so excellent a plan, and Leila Bibi said, with a little pout and in a pitiful tone, 'My Sahib has got six! four at Kábul, and the Governor-General has promised to apply for them!' I fear when they come there will be great difficulty in reconciling the claims of the 'auld love' and the new, the one of noble birth, whose wisdom and prudence her husband extols so highly, and the young, pretty creature who now has things all her own way, as much, at least, as any one can have under such a disciplinarian as Hasan Khán, — for with all his warm feelings, the savage nature of the lion peeps out whenever he is in any way provoked."

Mrs. Mackenzie was allowed to visit Zenánás far more illustrious than that of Hasan Khán. On her way from the Punjab frontier at the end of 1849 she reached Delhi; and had the honour of spending New Year's Day of 1850 in the palace of the King of Delhi — the titular personage who now supports, on a pension granted in Leadenhall Street, all that remains of the splendour of the Great Mogul. The description of this greatest of Indian state pageants is both curious and interesting. —

"Tuesday, January 1st, 1850. — Mr. Ryley came about one, and took me to the citadel, where I made a sketch in the camera of the Dewán-i-Khás, where the peacock throne used to stand. No chair is allowed within the court, but Captain Robertson, who commands the palace guard, sent me one. Immediately the servants of the palace were in a great fright, and begged me not to sit on it, or they would be turned off. However, they sent a message to the king on the subject, who said I might have a stool, but not a chair, and accordingly sent me a very rude little bench. Some of H. M.'s guard marched in; most of them were boys, almost children. When I had finished, I desired some of the numerous bystanders to look into the camera, with which they were greatly delighted, and as we were going, a message came from the king, asking me to show it to him. We accordingly turned back, and three or four black slaves came to conduct me into the harem. They introduced me to the chief lady, Zinat Mahál, Begum, or Ornament of the Palace, who struck me as old and ugly, and then led me to the king's apartment, where the old monarch was smoking his huqá. He is slender and feeble-looking, but with a simple kindly face, though he took no notice of me when I came in, which I suppose is etiquette. His bedstead, with four silver posts, was by him, and a crowd of women about him; one old woman was rubbing his feet. No one was handsomely dressed.

The old king wore a gold skull-cap and a cotton chupkan. I sat down for a moment, and then told them that the camera must be put up out of doors. They led me into the balcony, but that would not do, so they took me to a terrace where I put it up. The old king seemed pleased, and asked me to draw the queen, to which I willingly agreed. She was so long in adorning herself, that it was dark soon after I began. They brought out boxes full of jewels; she put on about five pair of earrings besides necklaces, a nose-ring with a string of pearls connecting it with the ear, rings for the fingers, besides ornaments for the head. Then she retired to change her dress, some of the women holding up the cotton reza (wadded quilt) in which Her Majesty had been wrapped, as a screen. She came back dressed in red muslin spotted with gold, and sat down hunched in hand, with two female servants with peacock fans, or rather clubs, behind her. When I looked closer at her, I saw that she could not be old, but she is very fat, with large though unmeaning eyes, and a sweet mouth. Her hair, like that of all the other women, of whom there must have been about fifty present, was *à la Chinoise*. Her little son, Mirza Jawān Bukht, came and sat beside her,—but as soon as I offered to sketch him, he was hurried away to change his dress, and returned clad in green velvet and gold, with a sash or sashette of jewels in his gold cap. The noise and chattering of the assembled crowd was deafening, but the chief eunuch occasionally brought them to order and made them sit down. Her Majesty laughed very loud, as loud as she could with her mouth wide open, at some jest which passed. Not one of all these women were doing anything, or looked as if they ever did do anything, except three who were cracking nutmegs. What a life! The old King came in, and a man with a black beard, whom I took for one of his sons, and who remained standing, but the women sat and jested freely with His Majesty. He approved of the sketches. This little Prince is he whom the King wishes to have declared heir-apparent, though he is the youngest of his ten or twelve sons. He has no less than thirty daughters. I was exceedingly amused with my visit, and thought how astonished you would all be to hear of my spending New Year's Day with the King of Delhi—the Great Mogul! When we got home, Sir Theophilus told me that the King does not give a chair, even to the Governor-General. His father gave a chair on one occasion to a Governor-General, and repented of it ever afterwards! The present King, on one occasion, sent for Sir Theophilus, thinking himself near death, and commended the Begum Zinat Mahāl to his care, and as she could not shake hands with him in person, he gave him an impression of her hand, which she had made by covering it with tumeric, and then pressing it on paper.—A day or two after, Sir T. Metcalf received the following, a *précis* of palace intelligence, furnished to him as it is to all British residents at native courts, daily. This is afterwards sent to the Governor-General and the Court of Directors.—‘January 1, 1850. It was reported that a lady and gentleman were employed in sketching views of the Samman Burj. The lady required a chair, and Puran Sing Chobdar was sent by the Commandant Palace Guards to procure one. The King immediately sent a stool for the lady. When the lady had finished sketching, Bilal Ali Khān, eunuch, waited on His Majesty, and spoke in high terms of the lady's talent to the King and the Zinat Mahāl, Begum. They requested a visit from the lady, who took likenesses of the Prince Mirza Jawān Bukht and the Zinat Mahāl, Begum. The likenesses not having been finished, the King requested the lady to come again and finish them.’—So my visit is recorded in the Chronicles of the Kings of Delhi.”

We intend to return to these pleasant volumes for a few sketches of European society as it appears in India.

BOOKS ON INDIA.—The discussions which have been recently concluded on the legislative measure, which in future is to regulate the government of India, have left behind them several publications, more or less entitled to remembrance. Mr. Kaye's name is conspicuous as the party responsible for a second volume on Indian topics,—but his present appearance is that

of an editor only. His book—*Memorials of Indian Government; being a Selection from the Papers of Henry St. George Tucker, late a Director of the East India Company*—collects into a convenient form some of the Minutes in which Mr. Tucker had embodied his views from time to time on the questions which came before him in his official capacity. Mr. Tucker's great experience as an Indian administrator entitles his deliberate opinions to great weight, but the volume is not of the popular character; and Mr. Kaye's editorial duties have been mainly confined to selection and arrangement.—A pamphlet, by Mr. Marshman, so well and favourably known by his connexion with the leading weekly newspaper in Calcutta—*The Friend of India*—will be preserved for the moderate tone and the accurate knowledge which it brings to the discussion of a topic familiar in all its parts to the writer. The pamphlet is entitled *A Letter to John Bright, Esq., M.P., on the Indian Question*.—Dr. Buist, of Bombay, the editor of the *Bombay Times*, publishes at Bombay an elaborate, useful, and learned *Index to Books and Papers on the Physical Geography, Antiquities, and Statistics of India*.—This is a production implying great labour, for it refers not merely to distinct works, but to papers and memoirs occurring in the Transactions of learned Societies.—A native of the Bombay Presidency, Nowrojee Furdoojee, who describes himself as fourth translator to the Supreme Court of Bombay, publishes in London a temperate and well-written essay on the *Civil Administration of the Bombay Presidency*.—We welcome an Eastern fellow-subject into the literary circles of Europe.—Mr. Chaplain, of the Bengal Civil Service, prints a lengthy and somewhat useful tract on the *Books and Proceedings of the Educational Department of Bengal*.—Mr. Stocqueler, retained by Messrs. Routledge & Co., contributes to the shilling series of books issued by that firm an account of *India: its History, Climate, Productions, and Field Sports*, which, like everything else which bears Mr. Stocqueler's name, is marked by great ability. A sketch of equal rapidity and vigour appearing fifty years ago, printed in quarto, and with an official name on the title-page, would have almost made a reputation.—Mr. Capper, late editor of the *Ceylon Examiner*, has also written for the “Illustrated Library” of Messrs. Ingram, Cooke & Co. a volume of respectable size called *The Three Presidencies of India*. We can speak favourably of Mr. Capper's book. It pretends to be no more than a compilation,—but it is well done.—It may be said with considerable truth that the people of this country are at last beginning to understand India; and coupling that popular knowledge, on the one hand, with the immense revolutions which are taking place in the speed of the communications with India, and in the facilities of locomotion within it, it is quite certain that at no former period in the history of our connexion with that country has British supremacy rested upon a more solid foundation than it does at present. Reviewing the literature which has arisen out of the recent legislative discussions on India, it may be said as a whole to be creditable, without being brilliant. It has been a solid, useful discussion; dealing largely of facts and details,—but not distinguished by any work of originality so striking as to render it a classic. Mr. George Campbell has contributed the most elaborate, and Mr. Kaye the most readable, treatise to the discussion.

The Last Fruit off an Old Tree. By Walter Savage Landor. Moxon.

BECAUSE it is the “last,” if for no higher reason, we should feel disposed to receive kindly and treasure affectionately these leaves from the “old garden near Bath,” in which our generation has gathered some of its beautiful and precious fruit. Most of all that comes from the author of the ‘Imaginary Conversations’ has an abiding place in literature; and the pen that has enriched our language with some of its noblest prose—noble in style and in thought—is little likely to deal with fact or fancy such as

the world will knowingly let die. The old leaven would leaven the whole even were the present lump deficient in quality and in flavour.

The pages before us have nevertheless an interest and a vitality of their own, more or less general, more or less enduring. We cannot rank them, as productions of genius wrought in the severer canons of classic Art, with the former “Conversations;” the subjects for a great part are inferior,—and, as Mr. Landor says, “No sculptor can work in sandstone so artistically and effectively as in alabaster and marble.” Still, the ordinary reader will find a source of interest in the circumstance that nearly all the letters, dramas, dialogues, epigrams, and poems in this volume are concerned with living persons. Apart from this consideration, we must say that some of the papers possess a beauty of composition, a liberality of sentiment, and a subtlety of thought likely to make them favourites with high and thoughtful minds. In his Preface, Mr. Landor explains that his reason for issuing this collection of odds and ends at the present time is, a desire to assist the persecuted Madiai:—“on their behalf and for their sole emolument,” he says, “I edit this volume.”

The work before us is extremely miscellaneous. It contains eighteen “Conversations,”—a goodly number of “Epistles,”—fifty pages of “Epigrams,”—and a collection of minor poems and dramatic sketches. We have marked with our pencil in perusal many a fine passage for quotation; but need not, where we cannot make room for the best, multiply examples from a book with which thoughtful and meditative minds will form a personal acquaintance. Here is a detachable passage, however, on the subject of metropolitan statues,—a topic growing more and more serious every day with serious minds.—

“I may be asked by the studious, the contemplative, the pacific, whether I would assign a higher station to any public man than to a Milton and a Newton. My answer is plainly and loudly, *Yes*. But the higher station should be in streets, in squares, in houses of parliament; such are their places: our vestibules and our libraries are best adorned by poets, philosophers, and philanthropists. There is a feeling which street-walking and public-meeting men improperly call *loyalty*; a feeling immoderate and intolerant, smelling of dinner and wine and toasts, which swell their stomachs and their voices at the sound of certain names reverberated by the newspaper press. As little do they know about the propriety of these names as pot-wallpers know about the candidates at a borough election, and are just as vociferous and violent. A few days ago I received a most courteous invitation to be named on a Committee for erecting a statue to Jenner. It was impossible for me to decline it; and equally was it impossible to abstain from the observations which I am now about to state. I recommended that the statue should be placed before a public hospital, expressing my sense of impropriety in confounding so great a benefactor of mankind, in any street or square or avenue, with the Dismemberer of America and his worthless sons. Nor would I willingly see him among the worn-out steam-engines of parliamentary debates. The noblest parliamentary men who had nothing to distribute, not being ministers, are without statues. The illustrious Burke, the wisest, excepting Bacon, who at any time sat within the people's house; Romilly, the sincerest patriot of his day; Huskisson, the most intelligent in commercial affairs; have none. Peel is become popular, not by his incomparable merits, but by his untimely death. Shall we never see the day when Oliver and William mount the chargers of Charles and George; and when a royal swindler is superseded by the purest and most exalted of our heroes, Blake?”

—Thoughts like these are growing familiar to many minds beyond the hills that overhang Bath.

We would give a specimen or two of the poetry of this volume; but we have not found much that is worthy of the prose—or of the

author. The following fancy is suggestive.—

The Wine is murmuring in the gloom,
Because he feels that Spring is come
To gladden everything outside —
To wing the dove to meet his bride,
And not disdainfully to pass
Even the snail along the grass;
Because he feels that on the slope
Of his own hill the vine-flowers ope;
Because he feels that never more
Will earth or heaven his past restore.
He beats against the ribs of iron
Which him and all his strength environ;
He murmurs, swells, and beats agen,
But murmurs, swells, and beats in vain.
"Why think about it?" Need I say,
Remembering one sweet hour last May?
We think and feel ('twas your remark)
Then most when all around is dark.

In a lighter vein, like a snatch of a classic lay, we have these lines.—

The crysolites and rubies Bacchus brings
To crown the feast where swells the broad-vein'd brow,
Where maidens blush at what the minstrel sings,
They who have coveted may covet now.
Bring me, in cool alcove, the grape uncrush'd,
The peach of pulpy cheek and down mature,
Where every voice (but bird's or child's) is hush'd,
And every thought, like the brook nigh, runs pure.

We will not close this notice, parting with a literary friend of old times, without adding for the comfort of his readers, that Mr. Landor has in some measure modified, in other abandoned, his whimsicalities in the matter of spelling. He still retains "forener" and some other fanciful peculiarities,—but these are now fewer and less singular than of old. His volume gains by this in readableness.

The Travellers' Handbook to Copenhagen and its Environs. By Anglicanus. With Maps and Views. Copenhagen, Steen & Son; London, J. R. Smith.

THIS is one of those rare and exceptional works, an honest guide-book. It is at the same time comprehensive and minute without being either vague or wearisome:—the accompanying maps are excellent, and the illustrations good and numerous. To all who may chance to visit Copenhagen it will be acceptable for its simplicity and truth; but certainly it holds out but few temptations likely to lead the traveller out of his pre-determined course. Here our notice would have concluded, but that the writer has taken advantage of his visit to the Castle of Drachsholm to clear up a very obscure incident in Scottish history.

The reader will no doubt remember that, according to all our historians, Bothwell, after taking leave of Mary at Carberry Hill, fled to the Orkneys and Shetland, thence to Denmark, took to piracy on the Northern seas, was captured by the Danes, thrown into prison, and died in the dungeons of the Castle of Malmö about the year 1576. So says even Sir Walter Scott. This historical fact of ages is, it appears, all a mistake; and the truth has been hunted out by Mr. Thorleif Gudmundson Repp, a learned Icelandic, from documents existing in the Archives at Copenhagen. Bothwell, we now learn, hired two vessels, then lying at Ounst in Shetland, to convey him to Denmark.—

"For this country he set sail, but being driven by stress of weather, to the coast of Norway, he was there regarded as a pirate, and detained—a mistake arising from the circumstance of one of the vessels belonging to a noted pirate, David Wodt, of Hamburg. However, after a strict examination at Bergen, in which Bothwell's rank and marriage with Queen Mary were disclosed, the magistrate of that place, Erik Rosenkrantz, decided upon not dismissing Bothwell, but sending him, with a report of the examination, to Denmark, that the King, Frederik II., might deal with him according to his pleasure. Bothwell arrived in Denmark about the close of the year 1567, and was at first lodged in the Palace at Copenhagen, where, although regarded as a prisoner, he was treated honourably, and as a person of high

rank; the King even sending him valuable presents and advancing him money. Bothwell now lost no time in representing to the King, in a memorial, that he was sent by Queen Mary, his consort, to demand Frederik's aid and assistance against her rebellious subjects; that, in return, he was authorized by her to restore to the King of Denmark the isles of Orkney and Shetland (which had been pledged to the Crown of Scotland in lieu of a pecuniary dowry that should have been paid at a former period on the marriage of a Danish Princess with a Scottish King); and that, as soon as the object of his mission to Denmark was accomplished, he wished immediately to proceed to France, being charged with a similar mission to the French Court. But, just about this time, envoys from the Regent Murray arrived at Copenhagen, accusing Bothwell of *parricide* (i. e. the murder of Darley) and other heinous crimes, and demanding that he should be delivered up to them, to be taken back to Scotland, there to suffer death, or that he should be capitally punished in Denmark. The Regent, moreover, strengthened his demand by representing himself as the bulwark of the Protestant cause in Scotland, and that Denmark ought to make common cause with England and Scotland against the Catholic powers, Spain and France, which aimed at the total extermination of Protestantism. Frederik, thus acted upon by powerful motives on both sides, resolved to do nothing hastily, but in the first place to remove Bothwell from Copenhagen to the castle of Malmö in Sweden, which at that time belonged to Denmark; and there he was detained from the beginning of the year 1568 till the year 1573. At Malmö Bothwell was still honourably treated, and, although great care was taken that he should not escape, much liberty was granted him, and free intercourse with such of his countrymen as chose to visit him. In the meanwhile, the successive Scottish Regents were indefatigable in sending envoys to Denmark claiming Bothwell at the hands of Frederik, whose claims even Queen Elizabeth supported in several energetic letters to the Danish King. On the other hand, the King of France and the Queen Dowager (Cath. di Med.) ceased not, through their envoy at Copenhagen, M. le Chevalier de Dantzy, to entreat Frederik by no means to deliver up Bothwell to the Scotch; and Dantzy actually obtained a promise from Frederik that Bothwell should not be delivered up without previous notice being given to the King of France. At this time Dantzy writes to Catherine: 'Bothwell has promised to surrender to King Frederik his claim to the isles of Orkney and Shetland,' and adds, 'For this reason I think that the King of Denmark will not easily deliver him up.' As long as there seemed to be any chance of Mary being restored to power in Scotland, it appears certain that Frederik was fully determined not to deliver up Bothwell, and even to treat him like a prince. But although Frederik lay under some obligations to Queen Mary, in as much as she had permitted him to levy troops in Scotland for his late wars in Sweden, yet he would not by any positive act interfere for her restoration, lest, by so doing, he should be regarded as unfaithful to the Protestant cause, which would in those days have been such a stigma on his reign and memory as would be viewed with abhorrence by every Protestant prince. Yet, could Mary be restored by some other agency, he had then only to surrender to the Queen her husband, and receive the isles of Orkney and Shetland in return. During the period between 1568 and 1572 Mary's party in Scotland was still so strong that her cause seemed to contemporary politicians by no means hopeless: it was not till the month of August in the latter year that she was considered as totally lost. The St. Bartholomew Massacre in France put an end to every chance which Mary might have had, because her connection with the league, indeed that she was in some measure the author of it, was strongly suspected by the princes and nations of Europe, which suspicion the Letters lately collected by Prince Labanoff have clearly proved was not without foundation. This event had great influence on the fate of Bothwell in Denmark. On the 28th of June, 1573, Dantzy wrote to the King of France: 'Le Roy de Danemarck avoit jusques à present assez bien entretenu le Conte de Baudouel. Mais depuis peu de jours il l'a fait mettre en un fort mauvaaise et estroite prison:' by which is meant the Castle of Drachsholm

in Sealand, where he died about five years later. After the removal of Bothwell to this last prison, he seems to have been deprived of all communication beyond the Castle walls; and, from this period, one of the chief reasons for his not being delivered up may have been the promise given through Dantzy to the King of France. Owing to the close confinement of Bothwell after his removal to Drachsholm his history is involved in so great obscurity that even contemporary accounts widely vary as to the date of his decease. Dantzy, in a letter which he wrote to the Court of France, the 24th of November, 1575, reports him to be dead in that year, while others have stated that he died in 1576, and this seems to have been the opinion of Queen Mary herself. The best authorities, however, Danish as well as Scottish, appear to establish it as a fact that Bothwell died on the 14th of April, 1578, at the castle of Drachsholm, and that his remains were consigned to a vault of the Parish Church of Faareveile. It seems, too, that the Danish authorities, wearied by the Scottish and English demands on the one hand and the French entreaties on the other, willingly permitted the report to be spread abroad that Bothwell died in 1575: this would put an end to a course of diplomacy which was beginning to run unsmoothly, and the Danish government had it in its power to keep him so closely confined at Drachsholm that he might, as regarded Foreign powers, be the same as dead to all intents and purposes. For an analogous reason, some doubt may be entertained, although Dantzy's veracity is entirely unimpeachable, whether Bothwell was harshly treated after his removal to Drachsholm; but such a report would in some measure be agreeable and conciliatory to the Scottish government, which had repeatedly complained of the too great lenity shown to him at Malmö. The chief object of his removal to Drachsholm seems to have been that of more certain seclusion. 'With respect to the great discrepancies regarding the date of Bothwell's death, it is proper to observe that they may partly arise from a contemporary Danish Memorandum Book, of some authority and often referred to, in which we find the following notes: 'In the year 1575, the 14th of April, died John, the Chaplain of Drachsholm, and was buried in the Church of Faareveile, near Drachsholm.'—'In the year 1578, the 14th of April, died the Scottish Earl of Drachsholm, and was buried in the same Church. His name was James Hephune (sic: Hepburn in meant), Earl of Bothwell.'—Here it should be observed that these notices or memoranda are arranged according to the Days of the Month, not according to the Years; and, thus, events which occur on the same Day, although in different Years, are placed in juxtaposition."

—We have seen these discoveries incidentally alluded to, but have not before read so clear and interesting a report.

Mechanics' Institutes: What they are, and how they may be made, Educationally and Politically, more useful. By A. Kilgour, M.D. Smith & Elder.

Schools and other similar Institutions for the Industrial Classes: Remarks on the Importance of giving them, as far as possible, a Self-supporting character, and the Means of doing so. By the Rev. R. Dawes, Dean of Hereford. Groombridge.

HERE are two pamphlets, widely different in style, aim, and authorship, yet both attesting to the truth of sound principles in education, and both proposing large and interesting reforms in our present methods of popular teaching. The Dean of Hereford's paper—read before the Society of Arts a few weeks since—is an able document; and becomes the more important just now, as it contains a formal refutation of a theory hastily drawn by the advocates of voluntarism in education from the experiences of the school at King's Lamborne. Dr. Kilgour proposes some well-considered, but rather sweeping, alterations in the constitution and management of our mechanics' institutions.

That Dr. Kilgour's propositions with regard

to the
tional
time, is
repeat
propo
known
use, the
discuss
of ide
person
plan co
in its p
Even
favour
the me
nery for
one wil
for pro
in whic
beck at
this day
racter.
have be
or liter
the art
even so
so far a
niable.
The
ter of
they ha
beginni
insuffici
educati
facts ar
commo
practic
next in
sirable,
these in
and aft
after fir
there ar
tates, v
news-
various
that in
islands
good wi
rather t
Havi
suggest
course.
him that
though
ally, the
ford. H
inspect
apply f
being m
allowan
scale.
to the f
Nationa
detail.
teachers
tures; s
these la
found a
forty, a
lectures
societies
but in a
If we a
brought
some tin
not unfa
Dr. K
making
see som
for the

to the reconstruction of working men's educational societies are not now heard of for the first time, is rather a merit than a misfortune. They repeat things which have been said before, and propose remedies which are already more or less known to the reader; but they have also this use, that they opportunely bring together, and discuss, in their connexions and relations, a string of ideas and suggestions thrown out by different persons at different times, so as to compose a plan complete in its first outlines and debateable in its parts.

Every week adds to the evidence collected in favour of Dr. Kilgour's first proposition—that the mechanics' institute, as an available machinery for popular education, is worn out. No one will need to seek beyond the nearest town for proof of this:—there is scarcely an instance in which the societies organized by Dr. Birkbeck and his supporters has maintained up to this day even its existence and its original character. Many of them have died,—more still have become places of amusement, news-rooms, or literary lounges. Those that remain know the artisan no longer, and few of them retain even so much of him as the name. The failure, so far as working men are concerned, is undeniable.

The causes of this admitted failure are matter of dispute:—Dr. Kilgour's theory is, that they have failed because they trusted from the beginning to a principle essentially weak and insufficient—the principle of voluntarism in education. This theory he supports by strong facts and cogent arguments, testing his logic by common sense, and referring continually to practical experiences in the leading towns. He next inquires whether it be not eminently desirable, as a matter of State policy, to prevent these institutions from falling away into nothing; and after looking at the statistics of the case—after finding that in spite of the decay of some there are still in the United Kingdom 702 institutes, with 120,081 members, possessing 408 news-rooms, and 815,516 volumes in their various libraries,—he very properly concludes that in the present state of education in these islands this is a power and a machinery for doing good which ought to be fostered and extended rather than otherwise.

Having thus established his premises, his suggestion of a State endowment follows of course. Voluntarism failing, it appears to him that the State should come to the rescue,—though he would have it only do this conditionally, therein agreeing with the Dean of Hereford. He proposes that the State should appoint inspectors to visit all the societies which should apply for grants; and on satisfactory reports being made, that Government should make an allowance to the teacher according to a certain scale. He thinks the amount should be equal to the fees, as is the case in the contemplated National Schools; but this is only a question of detail. Having thus provided for the class teachers, he next considers the supply of lectures; and with a view to a constant supply of these latter, he proposes that the State shall found a certain number of lectureships,—say forty, at a salary of 300*l.* a year each. The lectures to be delivered at the instance of the societies most needing this kind of assistance; but in all cases with Government approbation. If we are not misinformed, this suggestion was brought under the notice of Lord John Russell some time ago, by whom, says report, it was not unfavourably received.

Dr. Kilgour also advocates the Belgian plan of making education a political qualification. We see some difficulties in the particular system by which he would test the working-man's fitness for the franchise; but we fully concur in the

principle that power is as safe in the hands of well-educated men as in those of ten-pound householders in the towns, or fifty-pound tenants-at-will in the counties.

The voluntaries have made a great deal of the assertion that the King's Lamborne School was self-supporting:—this, it now appears, was a mistake in the exclusive sense in which it has been understood. If so good a school was self-supporting, voluntaries have often said, State endowments are unnecessary. Mr. Dawes explains, that when once fairly started,—when the buildings were erected, the books purchased, and all the needful apparatus procured,—then the school paid its own expenses. This is a very different thing. It appears that the first outlay was nearly one-sixth of the entire rateable property of the parish.

It was well to have this statement about the self-supporting character of the school at King's Lamborne set right before the great debate on National Education is resumed in Parliament. For a minute review of the experiments in industrial education there successfully conducted, we must refer to the Dean of Hereford's paper.

A Health Trip to the Tropics. By N. P. Willis. Low & Son.

A summer in the Tropics, among citrons, cocoas, orange trees, and bananas, by a literary gossip and genial idler like Mr. Willis, was pretty sure to be at least readable. The sketch of his voyage over the blue waters, of his loiterings in the green and glowing towns of the islands visited, his "pencilings" of men and manners, have pleased us more than we have been often pleased of late by the productions of his versatile and airy pen. Less personal than usual, he is more soberly yet spiritually picturesque. Avoiding the tendency to story-telling, to the invention of facts and the breach of confidence, with which his former writings were sometimes charged,—he leans, in the series of letters here reprinted, on the literary graces for his hold of the reader's ear,—and he is consequently more accurately and pictorially descriptive of scenes and incidents, in a light, off-hand way, than perhaps any other American writer since Washington Irving ceased to make "sketches" of his home and foreign travel for the benefit of the public.

With such a book before us, it is pleasanter to quote than to criticize. The contents are not sufficiently solid for analysis. Like bubbles thrown off into sunshine, they are often beautiful to look at,—but touch them, and they are gone. We shall therefore content ourselves with the above sentences marking progress and testifying approval of the change so far,—and proceed to our citations.—Here is a dissolving view of the free and familiar fashions of life at St. Thomas.—

"I wish I could give you an idea of the out-of-doors-y and free and easy character of this 'crack hotel' of the West Indies. It has but two public apartments, a vast billiard-room and a vast dining-room. These occupy about two-thirds of the second story; but the other third is a marble-paved veranda, fronting on the bay, and this last serves the purposes of Ladies' Drawing-room, Gentleman's Parlour, Smoking-room, and Bar. The ladies are receiving company in one group, while sherry cobblers are being drunk in another; ices served here, coffee there, and cigars in all directions. The choice is between this publicity and a very small bed-room; and the preference for the former is unanimous. It seems to be an element of a tropical climate that nobody can intrude. Privacy seems as much forgotten and out of its latitude at St. Thomas as are muffs and tippets. While our lady fellow-passengers were at breakfast this morning, two young gentlemen were promenading to and fro in the drawing-room, with their hats on, smoking and looking at the strangers, as if wholly invisible themselves. It is impossible not to overhear

the conversation of the different groups of young men on the veranda. With no sashes nor glass to the windows, there is no shutting out sounds; and the most delicate of invalids must lie on her pillow, listening to the rattle of billiard balls, the shaking of ice in glasses, the laughter and jokes of the drinkers, and, loudest of all, the eternal and vociferous chatter of the negroes—merry, undifferentiated, and omnipresent. The man who waits on me came into my room last night, after I had been two or three hours abed, and woke me to say that a steamer had arrived. The black laundresses talk French to me, as I sit writing at my window, opening on their court-yard. Every negro in the street will speak to you if you look at him. Your neighbours at table converse with you. Nobody is stranger to anybody. The equator seems to be not only an astronomical, but a moral and social, equalizer."

Mr. Willis, as most readers are aware, is strong on the subject of female beauty. The tropical Helens and Cleopatras, even those of black skins and mingled blood, everywhere enchant him. He considers himself as having discovered for Art a new style of loveliness. Speaking of the mixed races—nowhere, perhaps, more thoroughly mixed than in the West Indies—he says:—

"The variations are startling. A soft blue eye with long black lashes, such as I saw yesterday over a pair of tawny lips curved with the Alhambra's own model of Castilian scorn, looks strangely contradictory: and the singular persistence of Nature in preserving faultless teeth and raven hair to the dark Hebe, whatever other variation of feature she may have, makes them all comparatively beautiful. We think we must go to Athens or Napoli to see the straight Grecian nose, with its thin nostril, in perfection; but no sculptor could better mould one, than from the models of tan and orange which he could beckon to him from every corner of St. Thomas. The short upper lip of high descent, and the delicate small oval of the chin are equally common. And these gifts, priceless to princesses, are here held in careless unconsciousness by fruit girls, subject to none but municipal laws—the Mustis and Pustis, whose merry eyes never saw alphabet, and whose brown ankles never knew stocking. * * Every female is trained from childhood to carry burthens upon the head. From a tea-cup to a water-pail, everything is placed on the small cushion at the top of the skull. The absolute erectness of figure necessary to keep the weight where it can best be supported by the spine, the nice balance of gait to poise it without being steadied by the hands, the throwing forward of the chest with the posture and effort that are demanded, the measured action of the hips, and the deliberateness with which all turning round or looking aside must be done, combine to form an habitual demeanour and gait of peculiar loftiness and stateliness. A prouder-looking procession than the market-women, as they come and go with their baskets on their heads, across the square below our veranda, could not be found in the world. They look incapable of being surprised into a quick movement; and are, without exception, queenly of mien,—though it come, strangely enough, from carrying the burthens of the slave."

Martinique, the gay, graceful "Faubourg St.-Germain of the tropics"—with its countrywomen of Josephine and its constituents of M. Bissetti—is the marked and fondled favourite of our health-seeker. His account of the life there lived and led is almost Sterne-like in its easy grace and careless delicacy of portraiture. We take from the canvas one or two of the figures:—premising only, that the "Mr. G." of the text is the American merchant, Mr. Grinnell, so well known for the part taken by him in the Arctic Expeditions.—Here is a Gannymede for a tropical tourist.—

"The small round table set for Mr. G. and myself is attended by two ragged and bare-footed waiters, in only shirt and pantaloons,—one a negro, and the other a cross between the Carib and the Spaniard,—so handsome and so unconsciously picturesque a fellow, and, withal, so proudly and fiercely majestic in his attitudes and demeanour, that his likeness would be worth preserving, if only as a type of the

now nearly extinct race of his mother. He seems to have no beard except a long moustache of lustreless and ashy black, which draws lines of singular expressiveness across his oval and leaden-coloured cheek. His features are of Spanish fineness and regularity, his nostrils thin and open, and his chin as beautifully moulded as Apollo's—while his luxuriant flakes of massive straight hair, and the attitude of folded arms with which he stands, bending his large and never-winking eyes upon us while waiting for our orders, make me feel now and then, as if the usurping race were his inferior after all, and as if we should be waiting on him, not he on us. I have said almost as much to him (since making the pencil memoranda of which my letter is the inkling over), and his only answer was a request to be taken as a servant to America—a proposition to which his proud mien was even a greater objection than his speaking only the French language. House, horse, and servant may easily look too splendid for their master."

The Hebe is yet better and more charming.—

"But there is still an unnamed luxury—one I have not found added to a breakfast in any other climate, and which I suppose, therefore, to be indigenous to latitude 14°40'—the society and kind attentions of a charming hostess during the meal. With the removal of the covers by Fedee the Carib, the indolently graceful figure of Madame Stephanie sails into the room, and giving us the 'bon jour,' with a smile and a bouquet she has brought from the market, she lounges into the vacant chair at the side of the table, and gives us a *carte* (spoken instead of written) of the delicacies before us. She tells us what to eat first, and with what vegetables to accompany fish, flesh, or game—watches which we prefer, so as carefully to repeat our preference at another meal—comments on our tastes with the naïve simplicity of a child—frankly questions us of our country's habits, our families, and our professions—gives us the gossip of the island, tells us what shops to visit, describes the fashions, directs our walks and rides, inquires into our health, sleep, and comfort, as if (it seems to me) only the French can—and all this with a careless and queenly supremacy of unconcernedness, which seems to me as tropical as a palm-tree, and quite as prodigally beautiful. Our breakfast and dinners (for I write this after nearly a week's enjoyment of them), have invariably had this added luxury—each meal occupying at least two hours, and the plump and fair Creole's vivacity never flagging during these long sessions, and charming them away like minutes. She rises courteously, now and then, to change a plate for us, or give us a glass for some choice wine sent up by her husband, or to sail over to the window and call out to the cook for some luxury new thought of; but, for the most of the time, with her elbow upon the table, and her heavily turbaned head supported on her plump hand, she chats and lounges, laughs and exchanges compliments, as if there were no other world than that small table, and nothing to be thought of except that hour's happiness."

The ladies of the party—as of every party, we are told—gained a new experience at Havanah. The scene is laid in a church at high mass.—

"A very lovely group of the invalid pilgrims who come with every winter to this latitude, stood in the front line of the side aisle, waiting for the crowd to pass, when two or three of the little elegantly-dressed duodecimo Spaniards walked around, and, planting themselves in front, looked deliberately into their bonnets, as you would look into the open pane of a post-office window. The ladies at first raised their hands to their faces, or turned an inquiring look to their companions, evidently thinking the gentleman may have seen a wasp or tarantula—lip or cheek in danger, to call for such close investigation; but, as the stare continued, they turned their backs with evident surprise and displeasure. They were not aware, that, by the custom of the country, they were receiving a polite tribute of admiration. The Spanish lady goes home very discontented, from promenade or public resort, if she was not walked up to and looked at. The windows of their houses are like halves of bird-cages thrust out from the wall, and, as they sit out in the street, with only an iron

grating between them and the passer-by, they feel slighted if he does not slacken his pace and gaze deliberately into the dark eyes open to him. It is an innocent admission of what beauty is supposed to be made for, and why jewels are worn, and hair braided—to be seen. And this custom, I think, partly gives the key to what strikes the stranger as a peculiarity in the physiognomy of this people. There is no *dodge* in the Spanish eye. In man or woman, it comes round to you as fair and square as the side of a decanter—fearless and unwinking as an open inkstand. It has nothing to conceal or avoid. It can receive no offence from another's look—it can give none by its own. This seems to me a very great beauty. I am sorry for the twenty reasons why it cannot be a peculiarity of a 'fast' country like ours, with its exciting rivalries, and highly civilized improvements upon Nature. The rarest thing in New York is a calm, trusting, open, and unsuspecting eye."

Considerable space is devoted to the record of a visit to the famous Mammoth Cave, the wonder of Martinique. The entire account is readable:—but we will make room only for the summary of impressions. Mr. Willis says:—

"That the Mammoth Cave is an antiquity of the world before the Flood—a city of giants which an earthquake swallowed, and which a chance roof of rocks has protected from being effaced by the Deluge, and by the wear of the elements for subsequent ages—is one of the fancies which its strange phenomena force upon the mind. All is so architectural. It is not a vast underground cavity, raw and dirty, but a succession of halls, domes, and corridors, streets, avenues, and arches—all underground, but all telling of the design and proportion of a majestic primeval metropolis. It is not a cave, but a city in ruins—a city from which sun, moon, and stars, have been taken away—whose day of judgment has come and passed, and over which a new world has been created and grown old. By what admirable laws of unknown architecture those mammoth roofs and ceilings are upheld, is every traveller's wondering question. In some shape or other, I heard each of my companions express this. No modern builder could throw up such vast vaulted arches, and so unaccountably sustain them. And all else is in keeping. The cornices and columns, aisles and galleries, are giganticly proportionate; and as mysteriously upheld. Streets after streets—miles after miles—seem to have been left only half in ruins—and here and there is an effect as if the basements and lower stories were encumbered with fragments and rubbish, leaving you to walk on a level with the capitals and floors once high above the pavement. It might be described as a mammoth Herculaneum, first sepulchred with overtopping mountains, but swept and choked afterwards by the waters of the Deluge, that found their way to its dark streets in their subsiding. What scenery and machinery all this will be for the poets of the West, by and by. Their Parnassus is 'a house ready furnished.'"

In returning northward, our painter of men and scenery called at New Orleans:—and his account of this city will perhaps interest the general reader more than any other part of his narrative. But the theme having less of novelty to recommend it,—we need not pause on features which, however ably delineated, are so familiar to our readers.

The History and Traditions of the Land of the Lindsays in Angus and Mearns, with Notices of Aylth and Meigle. By Andrew Jervise. Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox.

THIS work is on some accounts a laudable piece of local history; but it contains a great deal of information more interesting to the residents of the district, and to the family to which so much of the land once belonged, than to general readers. Such must frequently be the case with productions of this class; and nobody will be much surprised to find that the author attaches importance to matters which to others may appear of comparatively little value. Most persons are aware that Lord Lindsay not

long since published a delightful work entitled 'Lives of the Lindsays' [see *Athen.* No. 1133];—and it is evident that Mr. Jervise intended the production before us to be an accompaniment to those 'Lives.' In his Preface he introduces, as a sort of recommendation of his own labours, an expression by Lord Lindsay, that he wished he could have seen this 'History, &c. of the Land of the Lindsays' before he had published his own series of family memoirs. His Lordship, no doubt, said what Mr. Jervise imputes to him; but, nevertheless, we do not find much that would have contributed to his object of biographical illustration,—and the great mass of the details in this octavo, of nearly 400 pages, would have been comparatively useless.

Mr. Jervise has yet to learn properly to estimate the value of his materials; and his great fault is, that he enters in all minuteness into points the discussion of which many will deem tedious. In the same way, he often speaks of persons and places as eminent and distinguished who and which have never yet obtained a prominent place in general history. Thus, he tells us of "the great lords and barons of Edzell,"—of "the great Gilchrist,"—of "the great Gleneak branch," &c.:—epithets that may appear to have been deserved in their several localities, but which read to others, less acquainted with Angus and Mearns, as noticeable exaggerations. So far does our author carry this propensity, that he calls the stream of the North Esk "a giant river":—and in the following inflated terms he adverts to the Unich and its falls, and to the surrounding scenery.—

"The Unich, as its name implies, has a hurried, bustling motion; and the most of its course, from the Falls northward, is peculiarly wild and rocky. The Falls are from forty to fifty feet in height, and form a pretty highland cataract; but, like other parts of the Glen, they are destitute of sylvan accessories, and so completely removed from all human dwellings, and shut out from the view of everything, save the blue canopy of heaven, by high terrific mountains, that the locality seems, as it were, the extreme of Creation's boundless architecture."

This brief quotation will serve to show, that Mr. Jervise is rather prone to what is usually known by the name of fine writing. At p. 21 he says, that some "boulders," which have been supposed Druidical, "decorate a gravel mound behind a farm-house."—at p. 106 he states, that certain rebels of 1745 were "denuded of their swords and guns;"—and at p. 111 he informs us, that a bell was "domiciled in the upper third of a belfry."—It would be easy to multiply instances,—but the task would be ungracious:—and we point out these proofs of a style now and then approaching affectation, only because Mr. Jervise is, as indeed he states, a young author, if not a young man,—and because, as he seems a little in love with the calling, we wish him to avoid such defects in future. We also recommend him to expunge his Scotticisms. To say that "Kilford pool is near by,"—that a stream does not "wind amongst the side of Modlach,"—and that Lyon of Brighton was "taunted anent his ungentelemanly conduct in the cause of the Chevalier,"—is to use expressions not current in the south. As Hume later in life did not disdain to attend to criticism on the national peculiarities of his manner of writing, Mr. Jervise may be at least as willing to conform. Notwithstanding many such trifling defects, the author merits praise for the manner in which he has collected and employed his materials; but, if Lord Lindsay had reason to wish that he had seen Mr. Jervise's book before his own was published,—Mr. Jervise, judging by the use which he has made of them, would have had more serious ground for lamentation if he had not

previously been acquainted with Lord Lindsay's "Lives."

History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century. Vol. V. *The Reformation in England.* By J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D. Translated by H. White (the translation revised by Dr. Merle D'Aubigné). Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd; London, Simpkin & Co.

THIS volume displays all those qualities which have made its predecessors so popular in this country and in America. Dr. D'Aubigné, it is well known, has a far higher reputation as a historian in England, Scotland, and the United States than either in France or in Germany. Neither solid nor deep enough to satisfy the German standard of excellence in the historical walk, nor possessed of that striking intellectual generality which is exemplified in many French historical writers, nor, in fact, sufficiently able, accurate, comprehensive, or impartial to correspond with that ideal of a historian which highly-cultivated minds in any country have formed for themselves.—Dr. D'Aubigné has yet certain palpable and conspicuous merits of his own, which, while they render his writings in some degree attractive to everybody, have obtained for him the position of historian of the Reformation *par excellence* for Scottish Presbyterians, English Low Churchmen, and the American counterparts of these bodies. It is, indeed, a somewhat curious literary fact, that the exposition of the Reformation most accordant with the tastes of the great mass of Anglo-Saxon Protestant readers should have come from the pen of a man resident at Geneva, using the French language, and belonging to one of the smallest minorities of Continental believers. The fact, however, is easily accounted for. Dr. D'Aubigné's point of view, though not coincident, we should suppose, with that of the most advanced Protestantism of the Continent, (it is, certainly, for example, not the point of view of Neander, not to mention more extreme men,) is almost exactly coincident with that of our more insular Protestantism of Great Britain, or at least with that of those bodies amongst us which are most fond of displaying the Protestant flag. We even think we can detect a more scrupulous adherence to this point of view in the later volumes of this writer's History,—as if he had unconsciously written more and more for those whom he had ascertained to be his chief admirers. Unconsciously, we say; for it is impossible to doubt the earnestness of the author, or the strength of personal feeling with which he writes. Even this sentimental and doctrinal coincidence, however, between Dr. D'Aubigné and the more pronounced forms of British Protestantism, would be insufficient to account for the prodigious success of his History in Great Britain and in America, were we not to take into account the fact that Dr. D'Aubigné *deserves* his success. He has earned his position, as it were, by comparative competition with many rivals. People above all desire that whatever they read shall be *interesting*; and Dr. D'Aubigné pre-eminently satisfies this desire. Never very deep—often shallow,—never very laborious in his researches,—and often rather loose with regard to his facts,—he is yet a master in the art of *interesting*. Vivacious, and fond of picturesque touches, he passes lightly over countries and centuries, catching at whatever is prominent, glancing at men and things in the most cursory and peremptory way, and inweaving anecdotes and scraps of conversation into the texture of a genial and unfatiguing narrative. Hence, to those who are not irritated by any feeling of dissent from him, his histories are as pleasant as a novel; while ordinary readers, to whom his doctrinal sympathies are an additional

source of attraction, are fascinated as they never were before.

The present volume, treating of 'The Reformation in England,' will, of course, be more largely read in Great Britain and in America than even its predecessors were. The larger portion of it is devoted to the Reformation of the sixteenth century under Henry the Eighth; but there is a retrospective sketch of the attempts at a reform of the English Church prior to that period, extending back to the time of the Culdees.

Dr. D'Aubigné traces the spirit of revolt in Great Britain against the Papal supremacy through several representatives till its culmination in Wickliffe,—of whose life and labours he gives a brief narrative. Passing then to the Reformation under Henry the Eighth, he narrates in very considerable detail the various steps which led to it, including the long negotiations with the Pope relative to the divorce of the King from Catherine and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. The volume closes before the final issue of these negotiations, and with the disgrace and death of Wolsey,—about which time the idea of breaking with the Pope first seriously entered Henry's mind. But, before this, according to Dr. D'Aubigné, the Reformation, in all its breadth and depth, had really begun in England. On nothing does he insist more strongly than on the erroneousness of the opinion which declares the English Reformation to have been the mere work of kingly pique. This, he says, though a popular, is quite a false, theory of the English Reformation.—

"The English Reformation has been, and still is, calumniated by writers of different parties, who look upon it as nothing more than an external political transformation, and who thus ignore its spiritual nature. History has taught the author that it was essentially a religious transformation, and that we must seek for in men of faith, and not, as is usually done, solely in the caprices of the prince, the ambition of the nobility, and the servility of the prelates. A faithful recital of this great renovation will perhaps show us that beyond and without the measures of Henry VIII. there was something—everything, so to speak—for therein was the essence of the Reformation, that which makes it a divine and imperishable work."

The true Reformation in England, of which Henry's rupture with the Papacy was only, as it were, the seal and confirmation, was brought about, according to Dr. D'Aubigné, by the reading and preaching of the Scriptures:—first, by the wonderful effects which the Greek and Latin New Testament of Erasmus, published in the early part of the sixteenth century, had on the minds of many of the ablest men among the English clergy,—and, secondly, by the effects which the subsequent translations by Tyndale and others of the Scriptures into English had upon the minds of many English men and women in all ranks of life, already prepared for the reception of the new doctrines by the hereditary Wickliffism which had never died out among the English commonalty.

The part which Erasmus indirectly played in the English Reformation, by stimulating the intellectual and literary movement with which the reign of Henry the Eighth commenced, is amply illustrated by Dr. D'Aubigné. The famous Dutch scholar, it is well known, resided in England during the early part of Henry's reign,—and did much, by his conversations and writings, to rouse that spirit of hostility to many parts of the established ecclesiastical system which in England, as elsewhere, preceded the actual Reformation of which Luther was the chief. Erasmus, however, was not made to be a martyr; and when the clergy began to search out and burn "the Lollards," as they were called, he thought it time to leave England.

After the departure of Erasmus, the work which he had begun on a small scale was taken up on a larger and in a different spirit by such men as Bilney, Tyndale, Fryth, Latimer, Barnes, Garret, Dalaber, Bayfield, Cranmer, and others, chiefly scholars of Oxford and Cambridge. Dr. D'Aubigné gives very interesting and detailed accounts of the early struggles and sufferings of these men; but we cannot say that his *portraiture* either of them or of their contemporaries, Henry the Eighth, Wolsey, Gardiner, Sir Thomas More, and Cromwell, is very distinct. The following is his sketch of Cranmer at the time of his first introduction to the notice of Henry the Eighth, during the negotiations for that monarch's divorce.—

"Cranmer was descended from an ancient family, which came into England, as is generally believed, with the Conqueror. He was born at Aslacton in Nottinghamshire on the 2nd July 1489, six years after Luther. His early education had been very much neglected; his tutor, an ignorant and severe priest, had taught him little else than patiently to endure severe chastisement—a knowledge destined to be very useful to him in after-life. His father was an honest country gentleman, who cared for little besides hunting, racing, and military sports. At this school, the son learnt to ride, to handle the bow and the sword, to fish, and to hawk; and he never entirely neglected these exercises, which he thought essential to his health. Thomas Cranmer was fond of walking, of the charms of nature, and of solitary meditations; and a hill, near his father's mansion, used often to be shown where he was wont to sit, gazing on the fertile country at his feet, fixing his eyes on the distant spires, listening with melancholy pleasure to the chime of the bells, and indulging in sweet contemplations. About 1504, he was sent to Cambridge, where 'barbarism still prevailed,' says an historian. His plain, noble, and modest air conciliated the affections of many, and, in 1510, he was elected fellow of Jesus College. Possessing a tender heart, he became attached, at the age of twenty-three, to a young person of good birth (says Fox,) or of inferior rank, as other writers assert. Cranmer was unwilling to imitate the disorderly lives of his fellow-students, and although marriage would necessarily close the career of honours, he married the young lady, resigned his fellowship (in conformity with the regulations), and took a modest lodging at the Dolphin. He then began to study earnestly the most remarkable writings of the times, polishing, it has been said, his old asperity on the productions of Erasmus, of Lefevre of Etaples, and other great authors; every day his crude understanding received new brilliancy. He then began to teach in Buckingham (afterwards Magdalene) College, and thus provided for his wants. His lessons excited the admiration of enlightened men, and the anger of obscure ones, who disdainfully called him (because of the inn at which he lodged) the *hostler*. 'This name became him well,' said Fuller, 'for in his lessons he roughly rubbed the backs of the friars, and famously curried the hides of the lazy priests.' His wife dying a year after his marriage, Cranmer was re-elected fellow of his old college, and the first writing of Luther's having appeared, he said: 'I must know on which side the truth lies. There is only one infallible source, the Scriptures; in them I will seek for God's truth.' And for three years he constantly studied the holy books, without commentary, without human theology, and hence he gained the name of the *Scripturist*. At last his eyes were opened; he saw the mysterious bond which unites all biblical revelations, and understood the completeness of God's design. Then, without forsaking the Scriptures, he studied all kinds of authors. He was a slow reader, but a close observer; he never opened a book without having a pen in his hand. He did not take up with any particular party or age; but possessing a free and philosophic mind, he weighed all opinions in the balance of his judgment, taking the Bible for his standard. Honours soon came upon him: he was made successively doctor of divinity, professor, university preacher, and examiner. * * * Fox and Gardiner having renewed acquaintance with their old friend at Waltham Abbey, they sat down to table, and both

the almoner and the secretary asked the doctor what he thought of the divorce. It was the usual topic of conversation, and not long before, Cranmer had been named member of a commission appointed to give their opinion on this affair. "You are not in the right path," said Cranmer to his friends; "you should not cling to the decisions of the church. There is a surer and a shorter way which alone can give peace to the king's conscience."—"What is that?" they both asked.—"The true question is this," replied Cranmer: "What says the word of God? If God has declared a marriage of this nature bad, the pope cannot make it good. Discontinue these interminable Roman negotiations. When God has spoken man must obey."—"But how shall we know what God has said?"—"Consult the universities; they will discern it more surely than Rome." * * * The day after this conversation, Fox and Gardiner arrived at Greenwich, and the king summoned them into his presence the same evening. "Well, gentlemen," he said to them, "our holidays are over; what shall we do now? If we still have recourse to Rome, God knows when we shall see the end of this matter."—"It will not be necessary to take so long a journey," said Fox; "we know a shorter and surer way."—"What is it?" asked the king eagerly.—"Doctor Cranmer, whom we met yesterday at Waltham, thinks that the Bible should be the sole judge in your cause." Gardiner, vexed at his colleague's frankness, desired to claim all the honour of this luminous idea for himself; but Henry did not listen to him. "Where is Doctor Cranmer?" said he, much affected. "Send, and fetch him immediately. Mother of God! (this was his customary oath) this man has the right sow by the ear. If this had only been suggested to me two years ago, what expense and trouble I should have been spared." Cranmer had gone into Nottinghamshire; a messenger followed and brought him back. "Why have you entangled me in this affair?" he said to Fox and Gardiner. "Pray make my excuses to the king." Gardiner, who wished for nothing better, promised to do all he could; but it was of no use. "I will have no excuses," said Henry. The wily courtier was obliged to make up his mind to introduce the ingenuous and upright man, to whom that station, which he himself had so coveted, was one day to belong. Cranmer and Gardiner went down to Greenwich, both alike dissatisfied. Cranmer was then forty years of age, with pleasing features, and mild and winning eyes, in which the candour of his soul seemed to be reflected. Sensible to the pains as well as to the pleasures of the heart, he was destined to be more exposed than other men to anxieties and falls; a peaceful life in some remote parsonage would have been more to his taste than the court of Henry VIII. Blessed with a generous mind, unhappily he did not possess the firmness necessary in a public man; a little stone sufficed to make him stumble. His excellent understanding showed him the better way; but his great timidity made him fear the more dangerous. He was rather too fond of relying upon the power of men, and made them unhappy concessions with too great facility. If the king had questioned him, he would never have dared advise so bold a course as that he had pointed out; the advice had slipped from him at table during the intimacy of familiar conversation. Yet he was sincere, and after doing everything to escape from the consequences of his frankness, he was ready to maintain the opinion he had given. Henry, perceiving Cranmer's timidity, graciously approached him. "What is your name?" said the king, endeavouring to put him at his ease. "Did you not meet my secretary and my almoner at Waltham?" And then he added: "Did you not speak to them of my great affair?"—repeating the words ascribed to Cranmer. The latter could not retreat: "Sir, it is true, I did say so."—"I see," replied the king with animation, "that you have found the breach through which we must storm the fortress. Now, sir doctor, I beg you, and as you are my subject I command you, to lay aside every other occupation, and to bring my cause to a conclusion in conformity with the ideas you have put forth. All that I desire to know is, whether my marriage is contrary to the laws of God or not. Employ all your skill in investigating the subject, and thus bring comfort to my conscience as well as to the queen's." Cranmer was

confounded; he recoiled from the idea of deciding an affair on which depended, it might be, the destinies of the nation, and sighed after the lonely fields of Aslacton. But grasped by the vigorous hand of Henry, he was compelled to advance.

As Dr. D'Aubigné closes this volume with the first dawn of a resolution in the king's mind to break with the Papacy in the matter of the divorce, it is in future volumes that we must look for the real history of the most important stage of the English Reformation. In this volume he has but cleared the stage of Wolsey, and introduced the actors who succeeded him.—It is needless to remark, in conclusion, that Dr. D'Aubigné's representations are often very one-sided. This is a necessary consequence from the spirit in which the book is written and the purpose which it is intended to subserve.

Charles Auchester: a Memorial. 3 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

MORE than ordinary pains have been taken by the publishers to recommend this strange book, on the score of the personal portraits which it has been alleged to contain. Week after week have the lovers of music and of fiction been invited by paragraphs in the daily papers to read about Mendelssohn, and M. Berlioz, and Mlle. Jenny Lind. Among those who care for the art, a considerable stir has been kept up with regard to the authorship of the half-crazy work. It has been fathered on an English journalist who shall be nameless,—on some unknown German writer,—on the female relative to a literary M.P.:—and gossip has been flung about respecting its truth, passion, and beauty almost out-rhapsodizing the rhapsody with which its own pages overflow. Through its nebulousities—dark, we are to suppose, through excess of light—our neighbours profess to see their way where we can only grope our's, constantly arrested or turned aside by what may be a sublimity, but seems to us an absurdity. As regards the authorship, we make small count of these methodized mysteries and current controversies:—being aware from experience how ripe and ready for a mystery is our novel-reading public. A few Greek mottoes, a few presentation letters dramatically written, entirely deluded shrewd people into passions of denial when they were assured that Mrs. Gore wrote 'Cecil.' A blue crape dress, alleged to have been worn in a morning by a heroine (or some other unorthodox piece of finery), was vehemently adduced by "all and sundry" women as an intrinsic and detective proof that 'Jane Eyre' could never have been written by a woman. Be 'Charles Auchester' the work of whom it may, it is a strange, wild, affected, incongruous, mystical Art-novel,—incomplete, incorrect, foolish, extravagant, still displaying feeling without discretion, power without learning,—and a passion for music, rather than a knowledge of it.

Perhaps no Art-novel can be other than incomplete; inasmuch as Art is too subtle a subject for works of Art, and inasmuch as the whole lives of very few artists in the least resemble the sort of existence which enthusiasm and poetry love to dream that they are. No imagination can out-do the real amount of burning aspiration which, consciously or unconsciously harboured, must nerve the wing and point the career of those whose genius entrals the world:—but the conditions under which this is brought about into an external utterance or expression, and the caprices and incoherences by which, as links, it must connect itself with the prosaic world around it, do not look lovely in the novel, poem, or drama. The Pasta of romance, if we are to have the romance of Pasta, should for ever be *Medea* on her *cothurnus*,—never the cheerful stout lady in a Milanese hat and brown

holland blouse whom we have seen hallooing to a flock of vagrant turkeys at her own garden gate by the Lake of Como. Viewing the lady on her sublime side, what description of her *Medea* ever did, or could do, justice to its reality? Thus, betwixt stilted sentiment and incompetent exposition, the Tragedy Queen is deprived of her work-a-day womanhood by the very same hand that cuts short her artistic pedestal. The Mozart of the Requiem, for the poet's and novelist's uses, should be the melancholy dreamer, for ever

Taking the measure of a new-made grave,—not the gambler—not the dancer at Vienna Carnivals—not the playmate of Leitgeb, "the ox and ass," and of Shikaneder, the worthless buffoon,—who gave to his works the wine (as it were) of his spirit, and to his life, its lees. In fact, the part of the artist's life which a novelist like this puts for the whole is altogether beyond expression, save such as its possessor himself finds for it in his works. The daily wear upon the sleeve, for the conventional pecking of the daws of society, of inspiration, would be a habit at variance with that simplicity which is an essential part of the spirit of reverence in which the true worshipper drinks ever at the fountains of his art.

Let not the transcendental imagine that, in pointing out these inevitable conditions of the artist's life and character, we are desecrating the *mens divini*, or degrading him to whom it is committed to the level of the daily herd. We are giving reasons why, tempting as the Art-novel is to writers of a fervid temperament at a peculiar period of life and phase of connoisseurship, it is so difficult of execution under any conditions of verisimilitude as to be nearly always a failure.—Be the remark, however, more or less true in the general, it applies eminently to 'Charles Auchester.' No world of *coulisse* or orchestra that we have ever known includes the roseate and purple and semi-ideal existence here portrayed. The attribution of the hero to Mendelssohn, of all men, is surely arbitrary to the extent of being a folly. If it can by possibility have been intended by the author, then his is a failure far beyond common or necessary failures. No man who really knew Mendelssohn could for even a moment accredit the sentimental and sublime Seraphael as being, in any respect, a likeness of that real and sincere poet, that simplest of all simple men,—whose sound manly sense and avoidance of display bore due proportion to his simplicity. An outer touch or trait or two of his looks and manner there may here and there be; but while reading scene after scene, chapter after chapter of these sustained rhapsodies, we could not escape the thought of what would have been Mendelssohn's own hilarity and astonishment could he have seen this alleged portrait of himself,—been told that thus he acted, thus he spoke, thus he loved.

There are, too, in this novel, musical marvels to be reconciled with probability, which prove what we have already remarked—that the author of 'Charles Auchester' has more passion for music than acquaintance with the art. Let us content ourselves with extracting his description of the hero's unexpected apparition in the orchestra at a provincial musical festival in England. The Sir George Smart of the day is at the eleventh hour prevented from taking his place at the orchestra. The committee is in despair—the audience in a rage of impatience.—

"A fresh volley of hisses broke from the very heart of the hall, still it did not circulate, though the confusion seemed increasing in the centre, and it was at that very instant,—before poor Merlington had left his apologetic stand,—that a form, gliding light as if on air, appeared hovering on the steps at the side of the orchestra. It was a man at least, if not a spirit;

but I had not seen where that gliding form came from, with its light and stealthy speed. Swift as a beam of morning he sprang up the steps, and with one hand upon the balustrade bowed to the audience—in a moment silence seemed to mantle upon the hall. He stood before the score, and as he closed upon the time-stick those pointed fingers, he raised his eyes to the chorus and let them fall upon the band. Those piercing eyes recalled us. Every hand was on the bow, every mouthpiece lifted. There was still silence, but we 'heard' no 'voice.' He raised his thin arm: the overture began. The curiosity of the audience had dilated with such intensity that all who had been standing still stood, and not a creature stirred. The calm was perfect upon which the 'Grave' broke. It was not interpretation alone; it was inspiration. All knew that 'Grave'—but few have heard it as it spoke that day. It was then we heard a voice—"a voice from heaven." There seemed not a string that was not touched by fire. The tranquil echo of the repeat enabled me to bear it sufficiently to look up and form some notion of him on whom so much depended. He was slight, so slight that he seemed to have grown out of the air. He was young, so young that he could not have numbered twenty summers—but the heights of eternity were shadowed in the forehead's marble dream. A strange transience took the place of bloom upon that face of youth, as if from temperament too tender, or blood too rarefied; but the hair betrayed a wondrous strength, clustering in dark curls of excessive richness. The pointed fingers were pale, but they grasped the time-stick with an energy like naked nerve. But not until the violins woke up announcing the subject of the allegro, did I feel fully conscious of that countenance absolved from its repose of perfection, by an excitement itself divine. It would exhaust thought no less than words to describe the aspect of music, thus revealed, thus presented. I was a little child then, my brain was unused to strong sensation, and I can only say I remembered not how he looked after all was over. The intense impression annihilated itself, as a white dazzling fire struck from a smith's anvil dies without ash sign. I have since learned to discover, to adore, every express lineament of that matchless face; but then I was lost in gazing in a spiritual ebullient excitement—then I was only conscious of the composition that he made one with himself, that became one with him. The fire with which he led, the energy, the speed, could only have been safely communicated to an English orchestra by such accurate force. The perfection with which the Conductor was endowed must surely have passed electrically into every player: there fell not a note to the ground; such precision was well nigh oppressive,—one felt some hand must drop. From beginning to end of the allegro not a disturbing sound arose throughout the hall, but on the closing chord of the overture, there burst one deep toll of wonderful applause. I can only call it a toll; it was simultaneous. The Conductor looked over his shoulder and slightly shook his head. It was enough, and silence reigned as the heavenly symphony of the recitative trembled from those strings surcharged with fire. Here it was as if he whispered 'Hush!' for the sobbing staccato of the accompaniment I never heard so low; it was silvery, almost awful. The baton stirred languidly, as the stem of a wind-swept lily, in those pointed fingers. Nor would he suffer any violence to be done to the solemn brightness of the aria. It was not until we all arose that he raised his arm, and impetuously, almost imperiously, fixed upon us his eyes. He glanced not a moment at the score, he never turned a leaf, but he urged the time majestically, and his rapturous beauty brightened as the voices firmly, safely, swelled over the sustaining chords, launched in glory upon those waves of sound. I almost forgot the Festival. I am not certain that I remembered who I was, or where I was, but I seemed to be singing at every pore. I seemed pouring out my life instead of my voice; but the feeling I had of being irresistibly borne along was so transporting, that I can conceive of nothing else like it, until after death."

Now, it goes to the heart to throw cold water on a description so fervid, by declaring that such magnetic sympathy betwixt a strange conductor and an orchestra and chorus with

whom he had never rehearsed, is scarcely possible.—'Charles Auchester' is full of other passages in which that which is practicable and probable is sadly overdone. The whole habits of Mr. Davy's singing-school are odd. We should be curious to hear the opinion of Signor Costa or of Madame Cinti-Damoreau on the chances of any pupil keeping a note of voice for six months who should practise as the Miss Benette married by Seraphael is described to have practised "nine hours a day without an instrument." No less prodigious is the progress on the violin made by Charles Auchester,—which enables him a few months after taking up the instrument to attack one of Seraphael's new and difficult overtures among the *violini primi*!

There is more of rhapsody, in short,—we return to the word, for no other will suit our purpose—than of reality. At the musical festival, with a peep at which we have treated our readers, Seraphael makes an instant sentimental friendship with Charles the child—a very silly child, too;—and when the latter is transferred to a Professor in Germany, the great composer is described as throwing everything else aside, in order to sympathize with and indulge the little enthusiast. The foolish boy not only makes prodigious musical progress, but also becomes Seraphael's confidant in love—as well as the confidant of all the other musical heroes and heroines. Romantic as all the story seems, when its leading features are sketched, our novelist himself seems thoroughly possessed of the reality of the characters, persons, and incidents of his tale:—and hence its fascination. There is fine writing in the book. There is flattering, if not absolutely false, portraiture,—but, also, true fervid feeling. We are introduced into an Arcady of Art, where the men are Gods, the women are Graces, where "the leaf fadeth never, and the fire never burns low." Perhaps the musician and the amateur will be neither of them the worse for giving himself up to the spirit of the dream,—over-wrought, unreal, and extravagant as it is, if tried by rule and compass.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

There are many purely scientific works, and often of great value, which from their very character and merit have but a limited interest, and can therefore only be treated of at length, when a lull in the publishing world leaves space at our command. We have been accustomed to put such works aside in the hope that time and opportunity would enable us to gratify the special, without injustice to the general reader; but every day and hour seems to have its popular and importunate claimant for every corner of our paper; and thus the desire to do right often ends in doing wrong, equally to the author and publisher of such works. We have resolved therefore, in future, to announce the publication of all such works at once, reserving the right to return to and to discuss their several merits when circumstances permit or give some special interest to the subject. We are strengthened in this resolution from considering that in some instances a line of comment is all that is required, and in others that the mere title is sufficient to suggest their literary character. Amongst the more important of those just published is the *Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, by Dr. Lardner, a voluminous work, containing nearly 250 illustrations on stone or wood.—*The Botany of the Eastern Borders*, by Dr. Johnston.—*Palm Trees of the Amazon and their Uses*, by A. R. Wallace, with 48 illustrations.—*The Natural History of the Birds of Ireland*, by J. J. Watters.—*An Essay on the Chemistry of Dyeing and on Elective Affinity*, by G. Wright.—*Liebig's Handbook of Organic Analysis*, edited by Dr. Hofmann.—*An Introduction to the Use of the Blow Pipe*, by T. Scheerer.—*Primary and Present State of the Solar System, particularly on our own Planet*,—*Explosions in Coal Mines: their*

Causes, and the Means available for their Prevention and Control, &c., by Mr. J. K. Blackwell.—*A Treatise on Anastatic Printing; or, the Art of Reprinting from Prints on Paper, detailing a simple Process invented by the Author, with various Applications and Modifications, Transfers to Zinc and Stone, Invention of Litho-cylindrical Printing, Etching in Relief*, &c., by C. J. Jordan.—*The Practice of Photography*, by P. H. Delamotte.—*Plain Directions for obtaining Photographic Pictures*, by C. Heisch.—*A Letter to the President of the Manchester School of Art on the Relation of the Department of Science and Art, under the Superintendence of their Lordships of the Board of Trade, to the Local Committees of the Provincial Schools of Design*, by Dr. C. W. Bell.—Mr. Lowe has printed a volume which will be useful to the meteorologist, entitled *The Climate of Nottingham during the Year 1852*.—Mr. Rowell has reprinted as a separate tract, his speculations *On the Change of Temperature in Europe and the Variation of the Magnetic Needle*.—We may here also announce the publication of a second edition of Mr. Clegg's *Practical Treatise on Coal Gas*,—and of a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Finchem's *Outline of Ship Building*.

The English Cyclopædia: a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge. Conducted by Charles Knight.—'The English Cyclopædia,' of which six parts are now before us, is confessedly based on 'The Penny Cyclopædia.' Nor could it well have, on the whole, a more respectable parentage. But it is in the nature of an encyclopædia to become obsolete with time, to grow old as science itself grows old, and to become imperfect by the discoveries, the novelties, the progress which may help to make the subjects of which they treat more perfect. Hence, that which was admirable twenty years ago—and will remain valuable to the end of time as an exposition of our state of knowledge at the particular date—requires much revision, many erasures, and more additions to make it even tolerably perfect now. These we are promised in the new edition of the Cyclopædia under its new name:—and so far as we have examined and compared the articles, the promise of the advertisement has been kept in the text. New matter has been added, and the old revised. The size of 'The English Cyclopædia' is convenient—the type good—the arrangement of matter capital—and the illustrations are numerous and well executed.

Popular Physical Geology. By J. Beete Jukes.—This work forms one of the pretty series of books illustrative of various branches of natural history published by Messrs. Reeve. Though belonging to a series intended generally rather to illustrate the beauty of the science to which the several volumes are devoted than to teach the elements of that science, this particular work has the latter character, too. It is truly an introduction to geology; and Mr. Jukes has adopted the term "physical" to indicate the fact that it is rocks and their mineral constituents rather than their fossil contents with which he intends to deal. That this is the natural and simplest way of studying geology we have no doubt; as the study of fossils implies a previous acquaintance with plants and animals which beginners in science cannot be expected to possess. Mr. Jukes does not profess to teach new facts in this little volume; but he can fairly lay claim to the merit of having arranged the old facts of the science of geology in a simple and easily comprehended form. The information contained in his book is brought up to the present time. Thus, we find that in his account of the Eocene system he has given the recent researches of Professor Edward Forbes in the Isle of Wight, which have brought to light an entirely new series of beds. Even those acquainted with the science of geology will find much that is probably new to them here, on account of the opportunities possessed by the author in his official capacity of becoming acquainted with new facts through the researches of himself and his colleagues.—The work is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to the statement of elementary facts and principles,—the second, to an exposition of the series of stratified rocks as recognized by geologists at the present day,—the third gives an account of the geology of the British Islands. In the first there is a short account of the principal

minerals met with in rocks:—a subject often neglected in our introductions to geology. The work concludes with some valuable remarks on the practical utility of geology.—It is illustrated with several well-executed coloured lithographic plates from original drawings. Altogether, we regard this as the most valuable work published in the series of the Messrs. Reeve.

Maritime Conference held at Brussels, for devising an Uniform System of Meteorological Observations at Sea, held in October, 1853.—Having already reported the success of the Maritime Conference at Brussels, and referred to the practical results, it only remains for us to announce the appearance of this interesting report. It is printed in French and English on parallel columns. We recommend this able report to the attention of all those who may be interested in the subject of Ocean Meteorology.

Russia and Turkey: Armed Intervention on the Ground of Religion considered as a Question of International Law: with Appendix of Documents. By R. Phillimore, M.P.—The member for Tavistock has here discussed the abstract legal bearings of a public question which has been debated in almost every conceivable shape by our political contemporaries. We do not choose to follow him into the depths of his argument, though as a question of legal science we think he has clearly made out his case against the Muscovites. Our readers interested in the great Eastern quarrel will doubtless look into this calm and able statement for themselves.

How to settle the Turkish Question: an Answer to Mr. Cobden.—The Cossack and the Turk. By A. J. Joyce.—*The Cross and Crescent; or, Religious View of the Eastern Question.—The Drying up of the Euphrates; or, the Downfall of Turkey prophetically considered.* By Dr. Aiton.—These works need little more than a bare announcement. Mr. Cobden's appellant is one of the mistaken youths who are frantically calling out for a Greek Empire—at Crosby Hall. Mr. Joyce is one of those ingenious writers who, knowing little of the subject in hand, think it necessary to share their ignorance with the general public. His text is also a little late in the day, events having outstripped the printer of his volume. To compensate the reader for a text "too late," he puts forth a few illustrations which are obviously "too soon." We have pictures of the fleets in positions which they have not yet reached, and maps with railways which are not yet made.—'The Cross and the Crescent' speaks for itself:—we warn our readers not to order it under the impression that it is a cheap edition of Mr. Eliot Warburton's popular book with a very similar title.—We dare not meddle with Dr. Aiton's prophecies.

The Pro-Slavery Argument, as maintained by the most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States.—Every question has two sides. By *ex parte* statement, by able advocacy, still more by ingenious suppressions, every one knows how it is possible "to make the worse appear the better reason." But in regard to slavery, as a permanent human institution, whether black or white, Christian or Turk, there is no case before the courts. The question has been on trial for two thousand years. It has been tried in every country, by every church, and by every race:—and the verdict, during all these years, has never once gone in its favour. It is a question on which the world is convinced. Special pleading, audacious mis-statements, selfish appeals—the tricks of oratory in bad and decaying causes—are useless here, except as literary studies, tricks of fence and play of intellect. Such an interest—and no other—has the ponderous volume now before us. That some of the essays are clever there is no denying; that they will appear very strong to the actual slaveholder we cannot doubt. But the writers, one and all—Chancellor Harper, Governor Hammond, Prof. Dew, and Dr. Simms—feel that the conscience of mankind is against them. They say this and feel it. They complain of pre-judgment; but the plea is inadmissible. The world has judged slavery, not before the facts were known, but long—too long—after they were well understood. Holding, as we do, that the time for argument is gone by, we will not enter into the controversy anew with these "distinguished writers."

We can only look upon their labours as illustrations of strange intellectual hallucination.

Notes, Theological, Political and Miscellaneous. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M.A.—This is the fifth volume of notes, by making which the busiest of idle philosophers and the most inert of those who ever inculcated high thoughts, high aims, and high duties beguiled the years and (we must think) wasted the powers that with more vigorous and less desultory employment might have borne such golden and eternal fruit. Here we have notes on Luther's Table Talk, the Book of Common Prayer—on Hobbes, Aegill, Swedenborg, and Whitfield—with many other works by theological authors similarly treated.—Here, too, are notes on the Hutchinson Memoirs, and other tracts and treatises relating to our great English Revolution:—and after them, seventy or eighty pages of speculations on miscellaneous subjects. The series, of which this is the concluding portion, will always have a great value for the philosopher in his turret, or the priest in his oratory, or the man of letters when inclined controversially to examine and weigh historical opinions and evidences:—but—with reverence be it spoken—the curiosity will by many be thought to outweigh the authority of them.

Private Trials and Public Calamities; or, the Early Life of Alexandrine des Echerolles during the Troubles of the First French Revolution. Translated from the French by the Translator of the 'Sicilian Vespers.'—The insect on the wheel is no inappropriate example of the Alexandrine des Echerolles class of world-observers. "What a dust we raise!" cries the insect as the wheel spins round. What a war, a violence, an effect we made in the days of the des Echerolles and the Revolution, thinks our ancient maiden lady. The aged governess, looking back to those days through the opaque blinds of a German nursery, is rather proud, in a mild lachrymose way, of her place in the story of her country's troubles; but she disapproves of the Revolution, thinking it a disagreeable and rather vulgar sort of public pastime, with a tendency towards blood and horror by no means pleasant to a lady long domesticated in a royal nursery. She has said this in about 600 pages of compact printing; making of her small share of that mighty human event as sad and tedious a story as was ever appended to a drama of terrible and mournful interest. That such a book should have been written at all is only to be explained by the eccentricities and exaggerations natural to ancient maidenhood. The wonder is how it found a translator. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the Revolution. It adds nothing to our acquaintance with the human heart.

Theory of Politics: an Inquiry into the Foundations of Governments and the Cause and Progress of Political Revolutions. By R. Hildreth.—Here we meet Mr. Hildreth on higher ground, on ground more especially his own, than when we had last to speak of him as one who was content to "pursue the triumph and partake the" sale created by a successful literary exhibition of social wrongs in the United States. In this new work, we notice the same calm and equal march of reason as in the 'History of America.' Mr. Hildreth is never startling, never brilliant. His thought is like his style; solid, level, monotonous. It neither warms by its vividness nor startles by its boldness. It is pre-eminently respectable. As to ideas, there is little in this volume that can be called new. Mr. Hildreth is a republican, with a tendency, the full strength of which he unconsciously disguises from himself, towards Socialism. His object seems to be to formulate and methodize the results of other men's intellectual efforts rather than to project a scheme of his own; and he has achieved by a convenient eclectic process what may be called a methodical expression of one of the more advanced theories of political action.

Memoirs of an Ex-Capuchin; or, Scenes of Modern Monastic Life. By Girolamo Volpe, a converted Priest.—We do not become reconciled, as years advance, to books of this kind. The circumstances of their authorship must give them an aggressive tone—must tempt their writers to omit all the pleas of mitigation that unconverted

Capuchins could urge in favour of their order.—Signor Crespi, whose memoirs Signor Volpe has here put forth,—tells us nothing concerning monks and their misdeeds that the most superficial student of humanity and forms of life might not have predicated as inevitable. Small bickerings, small jealousies, small hypocrisies, all hidden under the great lie of enforced meditative life, there must be, among all communities of secluded men, bound by irrevocable vows:—and who has not, at the earliest stage of his experience, learned that the quarrels concerning unimportant dogmas, trifling ecclesiastical etiquettes and precedents, have kindled the fiercest flames of rancour and cruelty!—More or less, the memoirs of a proselyte must always have a tone of apology in them:—and to enlist the sympathy of the reader with the freed man, the ugliness and galling constraint of the manacles from which he has burst forth, are apt to be brought out unfairly, in somewhat brilliant relief. These "memoirs"—a recital of petty trials rather than of great afflictions—are tedious, possibly by reason of their reality; and will be chiefly resorted to by those who consider that active exhibitions of odium theologicum are foremost among the means of diffusing "peace on earth and goodwill towards men."

History of Religious Intolerance in Spain; or, an Examination of some of the Causes which led to that Nation's Decline. By Don Alfonso de Castro. Translated from the Spanish by Thomas Parker.—Señor de Castro, one of the few living writers of any mark in Spain, is becoming a favourite with the religious liberals of this country. His former work, 'The History of Spanish Protestants,' has enjoyed considerable popularity; and his present labours, though less novel as to theme and facts, may reasonably expect to share the popularity won by its predecessor. To ourselves Señor de Castro's work is unsatisfactory; it strikes us as wanting in detail and defective as to construction. Foreexample, not a word is said of the story of Blake's victorious vigil on the coast of Spain or of the entire action of Cromwell on the progress of intolerance in that country, though ample space is devoted to the aggressions of Spain on England in the previous generation. Still this "history" is a readable book; and its substance will be new to the majority of general readers.

Handbook to the Pictures in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.—A useful and well compiled little volume from which the students of the University may gain information not only of Art in the abstract, but of the different schools of Art and of the characteristics of the more eminent painters.

The A B C or Alphabetical Railway Guide.—We have long been accustomed to consider a railway guide as amongst the mysteries of modern social life. Here is one, however, stripped of the mystery. By the aid of this A B C every man, woman, and child who know their letters may find their way,—and find it without loss of time, temper, or eyesight. So far as Londoners are concerned it seems to us nearly perfect,—but we fear that it will not be equally useful in the provinces.

Master and Man: a Dialogue, in which are discussed some of the important questions affecting the Social Condition of the Industrious Classes. By Henry Booth.—The objection to books in dialogue is, that the writer is pretty certain to give himself the best of the argument. This book is an instance. Mr. Booth has a certain controversial tact: he states a case well, but on one side only; and he runs over—we cannot say through—a number of topics, not always treated by social reformers as within their sphere of activity. Thus, he treats us to long discussions on the Ballot, Competition, Suffrage, and the theory of Population: always, however, arguing for what may be called the master-side of each question. We think that Mr. Booth is right in treating the Ballot as a social question; but his arguments against the free exercise of the franchise are the weakest possible. His notions are the oldest of the old Whig notions, which have been refuted again and again by Bentham, Mill, and Grote. On other points Mr. Booth takes conservative views:—and, of course, at the end of his volume he brings the artisan to his knees, much to his own satisfaction.

Alderman Ralph; or, the History of the Corporation of the Borough of Willowacre: with all about the Bridge and the Baronet, the Bridge-Deed and the Great Scholar, the Toll-Keeper and his Daughter, the Fiddler and his Virtues, the Lawyer and his Rogueries, and all the rest of it. By Adam Hornbook, Student by his own Fireside, and among his Neighbours when he can secure the Arm-Chair in the Corner.—The above elaborate title is about the most amusing part of 'Alderman Ralph.' Its dreary liveliness as a story will prove too strong for the patience of most of those who approach it. We cannot help fancying that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is answerable for its production, —or at all events, that had the stocks at *Hazledan* in 'My Novel' never seen the light, the bridge at Willowacre might have been guiltless of wearing Her Majesty's liege subjects. In brief, we have found this History wholly unredable.

An Essay on the Resources of Portugal, and especially considered as to her Relations to Foreign Countries.—This appears to be an essay—one of a number—written at the instance of Mr. Oliveira, and in answer to an offer of a prize from that gentleman. In consequence of the confused statement of the preface, we are not quite certain whether the paper now published be the one which gained the prize, or not;—but we can assure our readers that it is sufficiently dull, copious, and inconsequent to have carried off any prize in Christendom.

Poultry.—While our farmer's wives are content with any sum above three shillings or three and sixpence a couple for their finest fowls, they are perplexed and troubled when they read of couples that sell for fifty, eighty, and a hundred pounds. Whether such prices be evidence of folly or of wisdom, good must in the end result to the public. What benefits has not this country derived from attending to improvements in the breed of cattle; yet only a few private gentlemen have hitherto paid the slightest attention to the breed of fowls. Such prices, however, as are daily recorded will in time awaken the duldest sense, and be seen, in their influences, even in the worst of our farm-yards. Meanwhile Messrs. Orr & Co. offer their *Poultry Book* to delight the informed and startle the ignorant. The work has been written by the Rev. W. Wingfield and Mr. G. W. Johnson, both gentlemen of experience, with the aid of others of even greater name and fame, and is illustrated by Mr. Weir with coloured representations of the most celebrated prize birds.—Messrs. Routledge & Co. are also issuing, in shilling numbers, an *Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry*, edited by Martin Doyle.

We are glad to see that a third edition of the *Poems of Mrs. Browning* has been called for.—There has also been published new editions of the *Colonial Policy*, by Earl Grey,—the sixth volume of Lord Mahon's *History of England*,—the sixth volume of Douglas Jerrold's collected works, containing a *Man made of Money* and *The Chronicles of Clovecnook*,—of Mr. Collier's *Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays*, from his celebrated folio, —*Rambles and Scrambles*, by Mr. Sullivan.—We have also on our table new editions of Jeremy Bentham's *County Courts: a Protest against Law Taxes, showing the Peculiar Mischievousness of all such Impositions*,—of *The Agricultural Instructor; or, Young Farmer's Assistant*, by Edmund Murphy, —*The Farmer's Class Book*, by John Grieve, —a third edition of *Spare Moments*,—reprints of *Fire-Side Politics; or, Hints about Home*,—*I've been Thinking*, an American tale, by Mr. A. L. Roe, —and *Habit Psychologically Considered*, by Dr. Symonds,—translations of Councillor Wegener's *Defence of the Full Hereditary Right, according to the Lex Regia of the Kings and Royal House of Denmark, especially Prince Charles and his Spouse*,—and of M. Le Gray's paper on *The Waxed Paper Process in Photographic Manipulation*,—Mr. Willick's *Popular Tables for ascertaining the Value of Lifehold, Leasehold, Church Property, &c.*—*The Philosophical Tendencies of the Age*, by Mr. Morell, —Dr. Stuart's *Outline of Mental and Moral Science*,—Mr. Drew's *Manual of Astronomy*,—Miss Gifford's *Marine Botanist*, —Mr. Durrant Cooper's *Glossary of the Provincialisms of Sussex*, —*Mathus's Definitions of Political Economy*, by J. Cazenove.—*Crabb's Dictionary of*

General Knowledge, enlarged by H. Davis, M.A., —*Roger's Week at the Bridge of Allan*, —*Adams's Parliamentary Handbook*, —*Elly's Oration*, —*Home Truths for Home Peace*, —*Cobden and his Pamphlet* considered by A. B. Richards, —*MacKenzie's History of Church of Christ*, —*Guazzaroni's Grammaire Italienne*, —*Hall's Roots of the Greek Tongue*.

The beautiful library edition of the Waverley Novels is now completed by the publication of *Quentin Durward*, —*St. Roman's Well*, —*Redgauntlet*, —and *The Betrothed*.—Mr. Murray has added to his "Railway Reading," *The Life of Lord Bacon*, by Lord Campbell, —and Lockhart's *Spanish Ballads*.—Mr. Bentley to the "Railway Library," *John Drayton; the Early Life and Development of a Liverpool Engineer*.—Mr. Bohn to the "Standard Library," *Smith's Moral Sentiments, with Life*, by Dugald Stewart, —*Lectures*, by John Foster, in two volumes, —and a volume of *Mis Bremer's Works*; —to the "Antiquarian Library," the second volume of *Mathew of Westminster's Chronicle*, —*Egypt and Ethiopia*, by Dr. Lepsius, translated by L. and J. Horner, and revised by Dr. Lepsius, —and the first volume of *Ordericus Vitalis's Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*, translated by T. Forrester, M.A., —and to the "Classical Library," *Cicero on the Nature of the Gods*, —*On Divination*, —*On Fate*, &c.; —Mr. Chapman to his "Library for the People," *The Artist's Married Life*, translated by Mrs. J. R. Stodart. —To the cheap re-issues have been added the first quarterly part of *Hanna's Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers*, —*Sir E. B. Lytton's Harold*, —*Miss Pickering's Nan Darrell*, —*Southey's Poems*, in six volumes; —to the "Parlour Library," *Sir Theodore Broughton*, —and *Time the Avenger*; —to "Readable Books," *Southey's Life of Nelson*, —*Adirondack; or, Life in the Woods*.—The publishers of the "Universal Library" have also issued, *Emerson's Essays and Orations*, —*Bacon's Essays*, and *Locke on Reasonableness of Christianity*, —*The Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, —*Life of Charles the Twelfth*, and *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, —a volume of *Mis Bremer's Tales*, —*Stephen's Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land*, —*Goldsmith's Essays*; —and in one handsome volume, *The Lady of the Lake*, —*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, —*Fontaine's Fables*, —*Goethe's Faust*, —*Schiller's Piccolomini*, —*Wallenstein's Death*, —and *Milton's Poetical Works*.—Mr. Cooke has also published the second volume of the *Poetical Works of Pope*.

About that period of the year when the streets of our world-renowned City echo to the note of preparation which marks the coming of the new version of the "splendid Annual," the Lord Mayor, —we have usually signs and tokens also, if we may descend to things more common-place and less eclectic, of the yet distant advent of that new epoch of time which is to be heir to the year fast fading into "the sere and yellow leaf," and to reign in its stead on the throne of the world. Of the pages appointed to the especial service of the year 1854 the first-comers are thus early amongst us.—As usual, *Fulcher's Ladies' Memorandum Book and Poetical Miscellany* is the first to take up its stand in attendance on the approaching time. Besides its almanac, and the blank leaves on which the yet unknown jottings of a year's history in many an individual life are hereafter to stand, it has its usual fund of tale, and poem, and charade, to beguile and amuse the present time:—and both in prose and verse an old acquaintance of the *Athenæum*, Frances Brown, is—also as usual—a leading contributor. The collection opens with a tale by Frank Fairleigh.—*The Farmer's Almanac and Calendar for 1854*, by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. and W. Shaw, Esq., has its special professional notes and memoranda in illustration of the one feature common to all of its class:—and Mr. George Pollard's *Card Almanac for 1854*—to be nailed to the study wall or near the writing desk, for ready reference—is this year more than commonly gay with its borders and divisions of green and gold.—To these we may add as novelties—*The Irish Exhibition Almanac*, —*The Magazine of Art Almanac*, —and *The Emigrant's Almanac*, all illustrated with a liberality quite startling considering the price at which they are sold—sixpence.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's (C.) Boys at Home, illustrated, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Bentley's Railway Reading, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Blackstone's Commentaries, by Stewart, 2nd edit., 4 vols. 8vo. 3s.
Brown's (W. W.) Clotel; or, the President's Daughter, 2 vols. 8vo. 3s.
Burden's (Mrs.) Pleasant Poems for the Young, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Butch Wind, or, the King and Sweet Song Wind, small 4to. 3s. 6d.
Campbell's (T.) Life and Letters, by Bentie, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Carleton's Tales and Sketches of Irish Peasantry, 3rd series, 1s. 6d.
Chalmers's, by J. G. Gurney, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Charm, 2nd series, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Child-Life of an Old Lady, and other Tales, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Church and Meeting-House, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Collins's Series, The Powers of the World to come, 18mo. 3s.
Cunningham's Patent Mode of Reeling Tomatoes, royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Dawson (Dr.) On Spermatophytes, 8th edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
De Morgan's (A. M.) Hero's Child, and other Poems, 8vo. 5s. cl.
De Morgan's Arithmetical Logic, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
De Morgan's Formal Logic, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Demosthenes, De Falsa Legatione, by Phillet, 2nd edit. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Diary of a Boy, new edition, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Dover's (Lord) Leaves of Eminent Sovereigns, 4th edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Eacy, Mct. 'Ancient History Illustrated,' 10 vols. cr. 8vo. 4l. 10s.
Forrester's (J. J.) Oliveira Fries Essay on Portugal, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Greenfield's Book of Genesis in English-Hebrew, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Homilies, conducted by Rev. D. Thomas, Vol. 2, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Hutchinson's (R. H.) Sketches of Gibraltar, oblong, 12s. 6d. and.
Jottings of an Old Woman of Eighty, Part 1, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Landor's Last Fruit of an Old Tree, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Landwehr's (T.) Engravings of Lions, Tigers, &c., 4to. 21s. cl.
Leatham's (E. A.) Discovery, a Poem, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Longfellow's Poems, new edition, with illustrations, 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Lovelace's Poems, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Miller's Scenes and Legends of North of Scotland, 3rd edition, 7s. 6d.
Mills's (R. H.) Principles of Currency and Banking, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Murray's (J. J.) Oliveira Fries Essay on Portugal, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
National Miscellany, Vol. 1, 8vo. 7s. cl.
Natural History in Stories for Little Children, illust. 8s. 6d. cl.
Records of Alderbrook, by E. C. Judson, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Reichenbach's Researches in Magnetism, Electricity, &c., 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Robin Hood Ballads, edited by Gutch, 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Robinson's (J.) History of the Bible, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Robinson's (W.) Paddington, Past and Present, post 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Sargent and Strickland's Easy Story Book, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Scott (Rev. W.) On Plane Co-ordinate Geometry, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Simpson's (R. D.) Times of Claverton, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Singer's First School Spelling Book, new edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Spencer's (Rev. F.) Tracts, sm. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Stoddart's (J. R.) Material Solidities, new edition, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Thomson's (W.) Questions on Arithmetic, 8th thousand, 18mo. 3s.
Toogood's (J.) Reminiscences of a Medical Life, 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Tourner's Easy French Lessons for First Age, 8s. 1s. 6d.
Trip to Catch a Sunbeam, 8th edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Villiers's (Hon. and Rev.) Family Prayers, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Vincent's (J.) Pretty Play, illust. imp. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Waller's (R. B.) Warriors of Our Western World, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Walsh (Dr.) On the Nature and Treatment of Cancer, 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Watson's (F. P.) Short Whist, 8th edition, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl. and.
Webster's (J.) Library edition, Vol. 1, The Talmage, 8vo. 9s.
Westgarth's (W.) Victoria, and the Gold Mines, 8vo. 12s. cl.
White's (H.) Outlines of Universal History, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Wilberforce's (W.) Practical View, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Murray's Sermons Preached to a Country Congregation, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Woodcutler (The) of Lebanon, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

On the Popular Notion of a Navigable Sea at, or proximate to, the North Pole.

Of the different communications made by me at the late Meeting of the British Association, at Hull, that 'On the Popular Notion of an Open Polar Sea' has been most unfortunate in regard to the inaccuracy of the notices of it in the papers of the day. These notices having been subsequently repeated in journals of more permanency, and also referred to as my statements on certain popular and interesting questions concerning Arctic geography—as, for instance, in an article by Mr. Petermann in the *Athenæum* of October 22.—I feel it due to myself, and to the public, to seek the opportunity, which I trust you will afford me through the medium of your journal, of correcting the most important of these errors.

Mr. Petermann says,—"In a paper read by the Rev. Dr. Scoresby before the British Association, at Hull, the learned author states, that by having reached the latitude of 80° he believed he had penetrated further into the Arctic Regions than any other living man:—a position which he then proceeds to question, and, according to the authorities adduced, to disprove. In other publications referring to the same communication of mine, a singularly mistaken statement, ascribed to me, to the following effect, is added:—That, "though his observations had left no doubt in his own mind that the country about the North Pole was one mass of stupendous blocks of ice," he firmly believed, however, that the North Pole might be reached by land."

Now, what I actually stated on the first of these points,—that quoted by Mr. Petermann,—was to this effect:—that "no instance could, I believe, be produced in which the adventurous navigator had ever been able to push his way northward (except in one case, where I was personally engaged) beyond the eighty-first parallel,—the latitude, in such adventure, being determined by celestial observation, and the case verified by the production of the ship's journal kept at the time; but that, in the exceptional and remarkable case referred to, we had advanced to the latitude of

81° 30' north (verified by two observations beyond 81° and by my personal journal kept at the time),—which, I apprehended, was the furthest point reached by sailing, within the experience of any living person of which we had reliable record."

And that statement, even if put in more general terms, so as to embrace the enterprises of times past, might, I believe, be fairly maintained. No doubt numerous cases may be found recorded in the collections of the Hon. Daines Barrington and others, in which far higher latitudes are stated to have been reached. But still, in support of my own statement at Hull, I may be permitted to say, that little or no value, obviously, can be attached to mere memorial authorities for remarkable attainments of this kind, where so many influences tend to produce exaggeration or delusion of memory. Yet of this memorial class, incapable of decided evidence, are almost all those of Mr. Barrington, as well as those of subsequent collectors of similar incidents, as far as I have seen, which have been adduced to show a navigable Polar Sea in the far North. The subject, indeed, was particularly discussed by me in the 'Account of the Arctic Regions,' Vol. I. pp. 40—49; and the conclusions as above have not yet, I believe, been contravened. Of the more recent cases adduced by Mr. Petermann in the *Athenæum* [see ante, p. 1255], I am not authorized to speak, perhaps, further than to say, that unless the attainment of the high positions specified—latitudes 82° and 82° 30'—be grounded on observations of the sun, and taken from journals kept at the time, they cannot be relied on as evidence even of the navigableness of the ice-encumbered seas to these extents,—much less for supporting the theory of an open Polar Sea.

Few of the cases adduced in support of the theory of an open Polar Sea admit of positive verification or disproval; but it is remarkable, that of such cases as admit of being tested, all that I have met with may be refuted. Two of these occur in the instances recorded by Mr. Barrington, which may suffice for illustration,—the cases of Capt. Clarke and Capt. Bateson, in 1773, where the former stated his having sailed to the latitude of 81½°, and the latter to 82° 15'. Now those cases belong to the year of Capt. Phipps's expedition towards the North Pole—they refer to advances in the same sea and at the same season, and, as will be obvious to the reader of 'Phipps's Journal,' must have been impossible: for that able officer, we find, was unable to advance beyond 80° 48'; where he was not only arrested by impermeable ice, but so dangerously involved therein as to have seriously contemplated the idea of being obliged to abandon his ships.

All the other cases that I know of, admitting of a satisfactory testing, equally fail; whilst there are the important facts, that of all the public expeditions undertaken by this country with the object of approaching or crossing the Pole, not one ever reached by sailing the latitude of 81° north, and that a personal experience of twenty-one voyages to the Greenland Sea—in which I was from seven to nine times at the furthest navigable point and nearest the Pole, for the time, of any other adventurers in the world—gave but once an advance beyond 80° 34', when we reached, under my father's unexecuted enterprise, the latitude of 81° 30'. In no other region or meridian, I may add, has anything like such advances been made; nor can any of the cases of "open sea" quoted from the despatches of Sir E. Belcher and Capt. Ingfield show it to be actually navigable to so great an extent, nor, indeed, within 150 miles of it.

In my communication to the British Association on the popular notion of an open Polar Sea the several arguments usually adduced in favour of the theory were separately examined; but no reply attempting to controvert any of the facts or to shake the conclusions from them was elicited. Nor do the views recently set forth by Mr. Petermann, enlightened and comprehensive as in many respects they are, at all meet the facts and analogies—as far as I am able to judge—which I suggested in contravention of the popular theory. It had long been my wish, indeed, to have a subject of so much geographical interest duly examined,—and not carried, as it has prevalently been of late, by a sort of popular acclamation. With a view to

this I made application to the President of the Geographical Society in the month of May last for my bringing a paper before that Society on the specific question, in order to its being fairly discussed; but the opportunity, within the fortnight which I had then at command, was unfortunately not afforded.

No inconsiderable ambiguity, it should be noted, has been thrown around this topic by the mixing up of two very different forms of the theory of "a Polar Sea,"—viz., the theory of the existence of a polar ocean and that of a navigable ocean up to or immediately around the northern pole.

As to the theory, in the first of these forms, there is no difference, that I am aware of, in the opinions of Arctic geographers. So far as inference from our present knowledge may guide us, the probability is, that the great waters of the Atlantic and Pacific extend to the poles. The occupation by sea of the wide expanse amid or beyond the scattered islands of Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Greenland, and the regions westward of Greenland, has been determined. And of the theory so reasonably adduced, the Greenland Sea, embracing a width of 300 to 400 miles, extending continuously from the North Sea southward, and expanding, without known limitation by land northward of Spitzbergen, affords the most conclusive example. The inference, therefore, that the straits entered by Penny and Ingfield are respectively inlets of the Polar ocean, and that the recent discoveries of Belcher extend actually within that ocean—is a position hardly to be questioned. But this conclusion is totally different from that of popular reception—that the ocean thus approached or entered is so free from ice at certain seasons as to afford a navigable passage northward to the Pole. Neither the researches of Capt. Ingfield in Smith's Sound, nor, as far as the particulars have reached us, the discoveries of Sir Edward Belcher to the northward of Wellington Channel, can be fairly adduced as evidence either of a "mild climate" in the far north, or of the existence of navigable waters immediately around the Pole. As to either of these popular inferences, it is easy to show, that the facts referred to prove nothing. The open water and apparently mild climate spoken of, as in my replies to the questions of the Arctic Committee was shown, are the ordinary results of like hydrographical and geographical configurations. Of this, amongst a great variety of examples which might be appealed to in respect to the indications from an apparent open sea, a single illustration may suffice. Let any one sail to Hakluyt's Headland, Spitzbergen, which in June or July will be found attainable in almost any summer, and there, greatly beyond the furthest of the advances by our north-westward navigators, he will ordinarily find a clear, or navigable sea. Let him then ascend the lofty summit—1,588 feet high—of the hill rising from this celebrated headland, and (beyond any immediately attached ices of the coast) he may probably perceive an open sea, sometimes quite free from ice, from the N.E. north-about to the N.W. extending to the utmost limit of vision, or to a distance of more than forty miles. If the "open seas" of Ingfield, Belcher, and Penny, therefore, might be appealed to as evidence of the navigableness of the Great Polar Ocean to the far north, surely much more so the existence of a like open sea in a position from 70 to 180 miles nearer to the pole. But if the open water within the most northern ice, which we have often explored, be found to be merely local,—occasioned by the proximity of Spitzbergen, under the action of favouring currents or winds, and succeeded by impermeable ice,—how utterly gratuitous must be the inference that other open seas, as yet unexplored, and lying so much further southward, should be appealed to as proofs of the existence of a navigable passage up to, or near to, the Pole.

On the question whether the region immediately around the North Pole be one of a mild climate, as popularly assumed,—that is, in comparison with that within the seventieth and eightieth parallels,—I may safely venture the expression of the decided conviction that such an assumption is equally adverse to the analogies of

science and the facts of experience. To these facts, in relation to the highest latitudes yet navigated, I appeal. In narrow channels or bays, and in places contiguous to land, or on occasions of bright calm weather in summer among ice, the weather is often comparatively warm, and in sheltered situations within or near land, it may, to the feelings, seem hot. But this is the case in any of the Arctic regions yet reached. It is found to be the case in any of the sheltered bays of Spitzbergen, from Hakluyt's Headland to Point Look-out, within the parallels of 70 and 80; and equally so, or probably in a greater degree, in Scoresby's Sound, Greenland, in latitude 70°. Facts of this kind, therefore, like the "mild climate" asserted in Penny's researches, prove just as little as the statement of Greenland captains quoted by Mr. Petermann, of their finding "in all these instances (where they attained very high latitudes) an unexpected high temperature." For mere assertion, grounded on personal feelings of warmth, may not reasonably be adduced as proof of such a fact, when very extensive thermometric observation, in the same or proximate regions, and made at the same seasons, decidedly contradict it. Near to the land, and particularly within bays and sounds, as I have said, the temperature may be actually warm; but clear of the land, in the highest attainable latitudes, I never experienced out of the sunshine a really warm, much less high, temperature. Thermometric registers, kept and collated for seventeen years (spring and summer), within my own experience, prove the very reverse of what has been assumed to be the real condition of these high northern latitudes; and these, as to ten of my voyages in which the 80th parallel was reached or passed, show a maximum temperature for June and July of only 48°,—such temperature occurring only with a southerly wind, whilst with a steady northerly wind it never reached according to my observation so high as 40°. Capts. Phipps and Parry, indeed, when navigating nearer the shore, experienced higher temperatures, the former registering a maximum of 58°,—but the general facts stand abundantly supported, that in the months of June and July, as well as in those of the spring, the climate far off shore is not warm, that the temperature in spring and summer is almost always lowest with northerly winds, and that the average summer temperature of latitude 80° can be shown to be lower than that of the parallels below it. The occurrence of a rise of temperature in hard northerly gales in winter I have elsewhere shown to be perfectly consistent with these general conclusions.

The second error in the notices of my paper referred to at the commencement of this article, needs but few words of correction; nor should I have deemed such a statement as that I had proposed, "a journey overland to the Pole," necessary to be alluded to, had not that absurd error or mistake been very extensively repeated. The project of reaching the Pole by a transglacial journey was originally communicated by me to a learned Society in Edinburgh in the year 1815, and published the same year; not subsequent to Col. Beaufoy's paper or papers on a question of like nature, as stated by Mr. Simmons, but two years before these papers, or any other publication on such project (as far as I ever could learn) appeared. The scheme, as is well known, was tried and failed in the year 1827; but the gallant officer who commanded the expedition now yields his acquiescence in the conviction that such a project is not only not impracticable, but would probably be found "of no difficult attainment if set about in a different manner." The expression of this opinion, as given in the 'Arctic Voyages' of Sir John Barrow, at p. 313, is connected with the proposal of a plan for the transglacial journey to the Pole, which, I may be permitted to add, is substantially the same as (I might almost say all but identical with) that originally proposed by me, whilst yet but a youth, in the year 1815. WILLIAM SCORESBY.

Terquay, Nov. 9.

Memorandum for a Proposed Winter Expedition from the North of Spitzbergen to the North Pole.

FROM the year 1817 to the present time a number of small vessels of from 25 to 100 tons have

been de-
way, T
princip
bergen
very sn
have, a
western
the con
Bell So
at H
Fimar
directl
had a g
of the v
them, w
never tr
far as I
that a
from per
Islands,
From th
on looki
that the
in the l
advanced
How o
Spitzber
crossed n
Zemlia?
which lie
not these
chain of
Zemlia?
that, the
these sea
walrus, if
on the ec
they wou
side; and
sheathed
bold sea
adapted f
It may,
whether a
to the en
Hammer
that migh
land, she
Polar Sea
stances.
left out of
whilst per
been undi
Spitzberge
there.
On Spitz
are found.
White Sea
not come
be ascertain
Our in
Mr. Charle
of next su
if an objec
the opinion
an open se
lia. Perha
been again
direction.
To me it
that no att
Pole by a p
it must hav
to England
notion then
to my own
eren suppo
weight whi
journey of
taken,—is
food would
Probably th
reach the N
another bei
may not be
previously t
it would be
hardly doub
dragged by

been despatched annually from the north of Norway, Tromsø, Hammerfest, and Wardhuns,—but principally from the second named place—to Spitzbergen for the purpose of fishing walrus,—the very small ones for collecting eider-down. They have, as far as I know, invariably kept on the western side—which is as familiar to the fishers as the coast of Norway and Prince Charles's Foreland. Bell Sound, Ice Sound, and Magdalena Bay are at Hammerfest as household words. I resided in Finnmarken from 1824 to 1840; and having been directly interested in the fishery, I have of course had a good deal of conversation with the masters of the vessels engaged in it,—and have often asked them, when unsuccessful on the western, why they never tried the eastern side of Spitzbergen? As far as I recollect, the invariable answer has been, that a continuous barrier of ice prevented them from penetrating generally beyond the "Thousand Islands," and ever beyond "Ryk ysen" Island. From these Reports I have drawn the conclusion,—on looking at the charts, and seeing, apparently, that the Dutch have been round Spitzbergen,—that in the last two centuries the ice has permanently advanced on the east side.

How did the reindeer and the ptarmigan reach Spitzbergen?—is another question that has often crossed my mind:—from Greenland or from Nova Zemlia? There are no wild reindeer in Iceland, which lies so much nearer to Greenland. Would not these being found in Spitzbergen argue that a chain of islands lies between that group and Nova Zemlia? Yet, with these impressions, I must allow that, the sole object of the Norwegians navigating these seas being for the purpose of pursuing the walrus, if they did not find any of these animals on the edge of the ice to the east of Spitzbergen, they would have no reason for exploring on that side; and though their little vessels are doubly sheathed at the bows, and some of the masters are bold seamen, yet they are ill-found and not at all adapted for navigating among heavy flocks of ice.—It may, therefore, still be worth while to try whether a screw steamer could not find an opening to the eastward. By having a depot of coals at Hammerfest, latitude 70°, in order to fill up any that might be consumed on the voyage from England, she would be enabled at once to enter the Polar Seas under the most favourable circumstances. Nor are commercial views entirely to be left out of the question:—for, the Greenland whale, whilst pretty well exterminated on the west, has been undisturbed for centuries on the east side of Spitzbergen, and may exist again in abundance there.

On Spitzbergen large quantities of drift wood are found. It is assumed, that this comes from the White Sea or from the coast of Siberia:—but may it not come from the coast of America? Could this be ascertained by examining the species of wood?

Our intelligent Vice-Consul at Hammerfest, Mr. Charles Robertson, could no doubt by the end of next summer procure some of this drift wood, if an object of any interest:—and he could collect the opinions of the Hammerfest ship-masters as to an open sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zemlia. Perhaps in the last ten years some may have been again tempted to try the fishery in that direction.

To me it has always been a matter of surprise, that no attempt has been made to reach the North Pole by a party wintering at Spitzbergen. I think it must have been as far back as 1829 that I sent to England some calculations on the subject. The notion then was, to make use of the reindeer:—but, to my own surprise, I found the plan impracticable even supposing the ice favourable for them. The weight which a reindeer will draw on a sledge on a journey of four or five days—the longest usually taken,—is only 2 cwt. Now, this quantity of their food would not, as far as I recollect, last ten days. Probably the failure of Sir E. Parry's attempt to reach the North Pole over the ice has prevented another being made; but though the Polar ice may not be the level continuous plain anticipated previously to his making a trial of it, in the spring it would be found covered with snow, and I can hardly doubt that a boat on runners might be dragged by men on snow-shoes twenty miles a day.

The plan which I would suggest is, that a vessel should be chartered at Hammerfest to take a party to some convenient spot at the extreme north of Spitzbergen, latitude 80°, in the month of August,—to consist of one English officer, a Norwegian, and six Laps or Finlanders. The cost I calculate as follows:—

Freight of the vessel to Spitzbergen	£ 200
Ditto to fetch the party back	200
Norwegian, 1 year's pay	200
6 Laps, ditto, 1000 each	600
1 house for the officers	100
1 ditto for the men	150
1 bath house	25
Provisions for 12 months (exclusive of preserved meat)	150
Rein-deer skin pelisses, bedding, snow-shoes, &c. ..	50
Wood for fuel	100
Sundries	225
Preserved meat, wine, spirits, riffs, &c. ..	500
	£ 2,500

Should any open water be found, there would of course be seals,—which would afford food to the Laplanders. This would save provisions. A Lap, with two pelisses—the one of a lighter kind with the hair turned in, the outer one with the hair-side out—defies any degree of cold.

A few reindeer might be tried, to be slaughtered as the party advanced:—but I confess I should be afraid that these would impede its progress. A Norwegian, well known to Englishmen, who visits Alten for salmon fishing—a fine, bold, athletic fellow, who speaks English—volunteered last year to accompany the Expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin with two Laplanders:—but his application came too late. He is the man whom I have in my eye.

It would surely be something to set at rest the question, whether open water would be found in the winter in that part of the Polar basin where in the summer Sir E. Parry was baffled. In the plan which I have thrown out there is little expense, and small risk of human life.

H. D. WOODFALL.

November 2.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE idea of erecting a monument in Hyde Park, as a witness to future generations of the industrial triumphs there achieved in the year 1851, gains new friends, receives a wider encouragement with every passing day. The first meeting at the Mansion House passed off well. The subscription list was an homage from all parties to a great thought. America found a voice to utter her sympathy and pledge her assistance. The monies flowing in upon the Committee amounted at that date to upwards of 5,000*l*. Opening thus brightly, and proceeding, so far, thus vigorously, there can be little doubt as to the ultimate issue of this appeal to the public in favour of a due celebration of the greatest event in the long story of popular progress. Meanwhile, it would seem that not a little misapprehension exists on the part of some of our literary brethren, as to the scope and meaning of the proposed monument. They appear to assume that the work of Art, designed by the people as the visible witness to their children and grand-children of the gathering of science, art, and industry, under the roof of a common temple—is meant to be merely a mark of respect to one illustrious personage. Surely this is a mistake. Were it not so, there would be a meaning in their criticism. A statue to a living individual—set up as a national tribute—may become, as they assert, a source of popular self-reproach. The argument, be it worth much or little, does not here apply. No one, so far as we are aware, proposes to erect a statue of the Prince as a popular judgment of him, rewarding the past and anticipating the future of his public service. We only know of a monument in witness of a world-important event, to be erected on the scene of the event, and dedicated to Prince Albert, as the man who was its presiding genius and representative. If a memorial is to be erected—if the people, who see the glories of war and State-craft perpetuated at every corner, are resolved to have a work of Art to perpetuate the glories of industry and peace—Prince Albert becomes a part of it by a logical necessity. As he was necessary to the Exhibition—so is he necessary to its monument.

To leave him out of the group of figures, or whatever else it may be, would be to imitate the wise manager who in the fancy which has become the stereotyped expression of absurdity, played 'Hamlet'—without the Prince. The reader who allows himself to think, must see that this is not one of the cases in which an after time may have to correct the judgments of the present. The event to be commemorated was an original and isolated event. It is now complete. Its story is on record. Time cannot add to, or change its character. What it is now, it will be to the end of the world.

London seems slow to move in the matter of the Free Libraries. After a short period of excitement, Marylebone is again silent. We do not hear of Finsbury, Lambeth, Southwark, Westminster moving as a year or more ago they promised; though they would appear to possess every element of success in their known wealth, liberality of thinking, and public spirit. Meanwhile, the Lancashire and Yorkshire towns—Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Hull—are bearing away the laurels undisputed.—In the City only do we find some signs of intellectual life,—some disposition to recover the old reputation of our metropolis for being ever foremost in great and useful popular movements. Under the same municipal roof where literature and science have gathered so often during the past year, a Committee has been sitting to inquire into the best mode of procedure in establishing a Public Library. This Committee, taking for granted that a Central Free Library must be founded "as a means of introducing the works of the most approved authors to the homes and firesides of the inhabitants," has, nevertheless, reported that the provisions of the Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 65.) cannot be applied in the particular case. It recommends the City to apply for a special act, such as that under which the Corporation of Liverpool have obtained powers to erect "a museum, a library, and a gallery of Art," in the northern port.—A feeling highly favourable to the project seems to exist at Guildhall. The Report has been adopted by the Common Council; and the Lord Mayor, it is understood, will shortly convene a meeting of the bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the City, to procure the adhesion of influential opinions before a formal application is made to Parliament for the powers necessary to an effective realization of the idea.

Excitement reigns within the usually quiet walls of Glasgow University. The Liberal party, smarting under the recollection of their defeat of last year, when the clan Argyll was routed by the adherents of Vice-royalty, have determined to renew the contest under new leadership—that of Mr. Alfred Tennyson. Lord Eglintoun has worn the Rectorial honours for no more than a single year,—the usual time being two years. The Liberal party assign as their reasons for disturbing the regular course of things,—first, that permission to hold the Rectorial office for two years is a mere courtesy,—secondly, that the Earl of Eglintoun was elected only by a majority of one nation,—and, thirdly, that the Duke of Argyll's defeat was owing to a *coup-d'état* of the Conservatives.—These latter will, it seems, support their present Rector against the Poet Laureate. Both parties, as is usual in such cases, speak with confidence of the result.

Complaints reach us from Correspondents, who give their names, of irregularities in the sale of Blue Books to the public. These books cost the nation, it is said, something like 70,000*l*. a year for printing alone. A regulation of the Upper House, however, forbids public access to a part of these national documents save under restrictions which are absurd to begin with,—and are not always kept, if we be rightly informed, by those who make them. The Commons' papers may be bought:—and, as every reader not only of our present but also of our past history is aware, these papers contain the best and amplest information on such subjects as they profess to treat anywhere to be found. They are not much read, it is true; but the few who consult them do so in a representative capacity, like all students of State Papers, old or new,—with the desire to obtain knowledge first and to diffuse it afterwards. For this reason, we have marked with satisfaction the liberality of the

House of Commons in ordering their papers to be sold at a low price and in presenting them to Literary Societies. The Lords, on the contrary, in a spirit of exclusiveness most illogical, do not allow their papers to be sold at all; nor to be obtained in any way unless the person applying produce an order from a peer,—and not always then, our Correspondents complain. They write:—"We are engaged on a work which required access to several. We obtained two orders from peers, and, of course, congratulated ourselves on our success,—but Jack was better than his master. No efforts of ours for two months have procured those papers. Repeated applications were met with the reply that the official was *non est inventus*, or the papers were, or they were sent for. A bit now and then of a Blue Book whetted the appetite for the rest, but in vain,—the papers of 1853 were not to be had. On application to certain booksellers, we were told they expected some in a few days,—and by this time the waste in wagon loads have reached the favoured goal. Lord Shaftesbury once promised to look into this; but a poor author is denied access, for even the British Museum forbid access to them for two years!—lest injury should result to—whom? the author? no,—but the dealers in 'waste paper.'—We should think, it only requires some peer to make a minute of this abuse to have it rectified. Nobody is likely to defend the right of the waste-paper dealer against the public interest, if once the matter is clearly stated in the House.

The projected Expedition to explore the Tsadda to which we called attention some weeks ago (*ante*, p. 1229), we are assured, on authority which we know to be sufficient for what it states, is not abandoned. We are distinctly told, that "everything is satisfactorily arranged, and there is no impediment anywhere." "Everything is in progress as ordered:—Mr. Macgregor Laird having undertaken to have the necessary river-steamer ready in due time." As we were, we believe, the first to call for this Expedition, we naturally receive this assurance with great satisfaction. The delay and the silence made the fears of our Correspondent "A Constant Reader," and our own, only natural.

We hear with regret that Dr. Bull, of Cork, has come to a violent and sudden end. The deceased, one of the leaders of the intellectual progress of the south of Ireland, died by his own act:—it is believed, in a moment of mental aberration.

The town of Musselburgh has laid the first stone of the foundation on the site selected for a monument to the memory of its townsman Dr. Moir:—known for years to the readers of *Blackwood*, and generally in the world of verse, under the signature of "Delta."

The daily papers have announced the death of an able man, who many years ago obtained considerable notoriety—on grounds, however, too political for our handling—Mr. Wooler, the Editor of a long-defunct publication called the *Black Dwarf*.

Our notice has been drawn to an intended testimonial which, as recognizing the spirit of self-help and assiduous cultivation in the humbler classes, well deserves, we think, a word of approving record. The name of John Horsefield is one which we remember to have heard years ago as that of a humble and diligent cultivator of botany and its kindred sciences:—of one who in a quiet way had added his mite towards a better knowledge of the ferns, grasses, roots, and wild flowers of his native county,—and had contributed, in his degree, to diffuse among the people of his own rank in life a love of nature and a craving for pleasures more intellectual than those which commonly fall to such a lot. The friends of this worthy servant of science—and of the social improvements which come in the wake of its cultivation—seeing that his age and failing strength partly disable him from following his employment as a hand-loom weaver, have concerted measures to raise a small sum of money with the idea of securing his latter days from absolute want. Mr. Horsefield is one of a class of Lancashire working men who in the midst of great apparent difficulties have contrived to obtain a considerable amount of scientific knowledge, and to render no inconsiderable aid to those whose names and fames are associated with its greatest triumphs.

It is, however, from the position of such men as centres whence the study of nature, and of affection for its many beauties, may spread among the population at large, that the world may hope to gather a most abundant harvest. It is pleasant to find that such workers are not overlooked by those who have the power to help them,—and who in turn receive the benefit of the social calms and intellectual order which they serve to create around them.

The One Hundredth Session of the Society of Arts will commence on Wednesday, the 16th inst.;—when an Address will be read from the chair, taking a brief retrospective glance at its past history, and detailing the course intended to be pursued during the coming session. On the same evening, the Sixth Annual Exhibition of Inventions of Articles of Utility, invented, patented, or registered during the past twelve months, will be opened.—The Council, in issuing as subjects for premiums a long list of desiderata, urge the importance of "communicating detailed accounts of new processes in the arts or methods of manufacture, of any new mechanical arrangements by which these may be simplified, or labour saved, and of any novel application of raw materials, whether previously known or not, to useful purposes." From the manner in which this list has been compiled, they say, "they have every reason to think that it may be looked upon as a kind of key to industrial progress,—showing not only what qualified persons in their several specialities look upon as wants, but also indicating the direction which invention and discovery are now taking."—It is quite possible, they add, "that some of the things here set down to be done, may have been already accomplished; but in such cases the knowledge of them is extremely limited,—the facts not having been made public."

Everybody has heard of the marshes lying outside the gates of Rome,—every tourist is eloquent on the topic of Roman malaria:—few ever give a thought to the marshes lying outside the gates of London, or trouble themselves with the thought of an English malaria. Yet it is probable that the exhalation from a London swamp is not less deadly in its effects than that of the Pontine flats. South-east and south-west of the metropolis lies a vast expanse of low land, reeking with stagnant water,—like the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire in the seventeenth century, or the banks of the Lower Danube at the present hour. Its fetid mists rise up under the nostrils of nearly three millions of persons not generally supposed to be careless of their personal comforts, and help to poison the atmosphere breathed by the rulers of the world. Three millions of men, with boundless wealth and a marvellous scientific apparatus at hand, rise up in the morning to breathe the miasma,—inhale it all day long,—and lie down with it in their bed-rooms at night, content and helpless. Truly, we are a strange people as regards our social logic. Men who would avoid a Venetian lagoon in August, and would hurry from Rome at the fall lest some lurking poison in the Italian air should creep into their lungs, will sit down easily on the banks of the Thames, and smile approvingly at the Isle of Dogs. Whether, however, our carelessness take note of it or not, there, in the low Essex swamp, is the home of ague and influenza, coughs, rheums, catarrhs,—all bred in the stagnant ditches, and smiting from among the rushes and flags at the heedless crowd. The east winds bear the reeking fogs from east to west,—and the imps drop down into nurseries, gardens and countless pleasant places of the metropolis, fastening on the cheek of beauty or the lung of the strong man, to do their work of pain and death at leisure.—At length, however, attention has been drawn to the state of the swamp and the consequences of allowing it to remain undrained. We trust that Lord Palmerston, who has shown an energy in dealing with abuses such as town graveyards which almost recalls the decision of Cromwell's time, will render every assistance in his power towards having the London marshes drained, even as Oliver showed his fellows how to drain the Cambridge Fens.

Dublin papers have announced the death of Lord Cloncurry—known to literary readers as the author of his own memoirs,—at the advanced age of

eighty-one. The last public act of the deceased nobleman—ever true to his old feeling of Irish nationality—was, a donation to the Dublin Library, on condition that the institution should assume the title of the "Hibernian Athenæum."

One of the most celebrated vestiges of Roman domination in these parts, says the *Courrier de Lyon*, the Temple of Augustus and Livia, at Vienne, is about to be at length uncovered and restored, by the joint funds of Government and of the Commune. The former subscribes a sum of 150,000 francs (8,000*l.*),—and the latter engages to supply what further amount may be needed.

A note in the French *Moniteur* relating to an interesting discovery of historical papers, reminds us of a similar story in our own country. It appears from the statement of the official journals, that for some time past the French artillery have been using old parchment—brought no one knew whence—to make their gun-cartridges. Some eye, more curious than the rest, appears to have looked at one of these bits of parchment; and finding it very ancient and very interesting, had it carried to the Ministry of the Interior. It proved to be a document from the Royal archives. An order, therefore, issued to have the matter traced; and on a competent scholar proceeding to the cartridge manufactory, it was discovered that the artillery were using up some of the most important documents of French history! Among the papers recovered are, old manuscript accounts of the Kings from Charles VI. to Francis I.—containing the budgets, embassies, costumes, prices—the orders given to painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, with the monies paid to each—the names of the Royal wards, hermits, pilgrims, pages, soldiers, mistresses, and all other motley whatsoever belonging to Court life in those times,—voluminous papers connected with churches and convents—princes and prelates,—military subsidies granted by cities,—the state of the artillery service of Charles the Rash,—maps, charts, tables of expenses and of prices,—and a variety of other matter throwing curious light on the social history of the period. The story to which we have alluded as in some measure a counterpart, is this.—Not very long ago, a person well known for his large and accurate knowledge of the sources of English history, found himself by accident in one of our great dockyards. In one part of the yard he noticed some preparations for a bonfire,—and, with the instinct of an antiquary when old papers are in peril, he ran off to the scene. "What are these bundles?" he inquired of the ready minister of destruction. "Nothing but rubbish," said the man. The very tie of the parcels told the antiquary that they were letters, and of old date. "Where do they come from?" he asks. "Oh, they have been lying here no one knows how long; we want the room, and we are going to burn them out of our way." The antiquary took up a bundle of the doomed papers,—opened the first letter, and found that it was the original despatch announcing to the Government, with all its details, one of the most important events in the reign of Charles the Second.—Commanding the dockyard men not to set fire to the pile until superior orders could arrive, the antiquary posted to London, repaired to the Admiralty, stated the fact, and saved the papers. When carefully examined they proved to be as interesting a series of State documents as any in our national archives.—Our readers will not have forgotten the arrested destruction by burning, not many years ago, of the old papers stored away in the Chapter House at Westminster—which made so much noise at the time:—and, if we be not mistaken, an almost similar accident restored to the presses of the Admiralty some of the lost letter-books of the Commonwealth period—others of which are still wanting in the series.—It is well known to historical writers that a great many of our most precious State papers are either missing or in private hands. It is not in the State Paper Office that the history of the reign of James the Second can be read,—but in private collections, like that of Sir Thomas Phillips. Pepys was not the only man of the time who made free with the things of his office. While Mrs. Pepys was con-

verting
Secret
most i
dead, i
of a ro

COLO
PANOR
half-se
of LON
till half
by Miss
CYCLO
QUAKE
century
exhibited
is, Chis

ROYAL
—St. P
—East
—Hail
—and A
—Half-p

PHOTO
of PICT
—Engl
—countr
A portra
century
exhibited
is, Chis

ROYAL
H.R.H.
—Engh
—SOLV
—the RA
—and Song
—several N
—Cathol
—ADDITION
—LECTUR
—Admission
—Half-p

GEOL
sident, i
a Fellow
read:—
gins, N
On the
by H. P
illustrat
coal dep
the plan
mines,
sketch of
ration of
matron.

ROYAL
Tooke, E
from a le
H.M. Vi
giving an
by him in
rodilliani
and Beol
shore situ
on the N.
laid down
of the ra
on the le
this rav
foundation
temple.
of blocks
if they h
some wal
inscription
contents
they all r
most sacre
pharaos.
altars to A
whereby t
ferent indi
interesting
victors in
contests,
the Beotia
for the n
archaeology
lists of vict
corals of
probably E
other inscri
the Amph
more to t
inscription
only the gy

verting the fished Union-Jack into a bed-cover, Secretaries of State were daily carrying home the most important papers of their departments.—Indeed, the story of our National Papers is somewhat of a romance.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY is exhibited Daily from half-past Ten till half-past Four. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON BY NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till half-past Four, and during the evening several favourite songs by Miss A. Poole.

CYCLOPAMA, Albany Street.—LISBON AND EARTHQUAKE.—This celebrated and unique Moving Panorama, representing the destruction of Lisbon by Earthquake in 1755, is exhibited Daily, at Three; Evening, at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price to either Exhibition.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—ST. PETERSBURGH AND CONSTANTINOPLE are exhibited immediately preceding the DIORAMA OF THE OCEAN MAIL (via the Cape to India and Australia).—Daily, at 3 and 5. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Children, Half-price.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—An EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, by the most celebrated French, Italian, and English Photographers, embracing views of the principal countries and cities of Europe, is now OPEN. Admission, 6d. A portrait taken by Mr. Talbot's patent process, One Guinea; three extra copies for 10s.—Photographic Institution, 108, New Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PATRON:—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—An ENTIRELY NEW HISTORICAL AND MUSICAL LECTURE, illustrated with DIS-SOLVING SCENERY, entitled 'THE ROAD, THE RIVER, and the RAIL,' by J. E. CARPENTER, Esq. (the popular Author and Song-Writer) assisted by Miss Blanche Young, who will sing several New Songs and Ballads, written expressly for her by Mr. Carpenter, every evening, except Saturday, at Nine o'clock, in ADDITION to the GENERAL EXHIBITION AND VARIOUS LECTURES of the Institution.—Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools, and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 2.—Prof. E. Forbes, President, in the chair.—G. Shaw, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read:—'On the Coal Measures of the South Joggins, Nova Scotia,' by J. W. Dawson, Esq.—'On the Albion Coal Measures, Nova Scotia,' by H. Poole, Esq., and J. W. Dawson, Esq.—In illustration of the physical phenomena of these coal deposits at Albion, Mr. Poole has supplied the plans and details of the Trial Works at these mines, and Mr. Dawson has furnished a geological sketch of the district, and a map of an ideal restoration of the surface at the time of the coal formation.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 9.—W. Tooke, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Vaux read extracts from a letter addressed by Charles Newton, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul at Mytilene, to Col. Leake, giving an account of some inscriptions lately found by him in Greece. Mr. Newton states that at Mavrodhilissi, near Oropo, on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, he found a deep ravine near the seashore situated between the villages of Merkopoli on the N.W. and Kalamo on the S., exactly as it is laid down in Sir W. Gell's map. On the steep sides of the ravine are the remains of ancient walls, on the left bank of a stream which flows through this ravine to the sea. They are evidently the foundations of a *temenos* or sacred precinct of a temple. Within this inclosure were a number of blocks of marble strewn about the ground, as if they had been recently thrown down from some wall or edifice. Upon all of these were inscriptions, in most cases well preserved. The contents of these inscriptions are various, but they all refer to the city of Oropos, in which the most sacred spot was the Temple of the hero Amphiaros. The first mentions the dedication of all altars to Amphiaros; five more contain decrees whereby the right of *Proxenia* was granted to different individuals; while the seventh is peculiarly interesting, in that it contains a long list of the victors in the musical, gymnastic, and equestrian contests, and in the chariot races. The cities of the Boeotian League were, we know, remarkable for the number of their agonistic festivals, and archaeology has already rescued from oblivion the lists of victors in several of these *Panegyres*. Records of the Charities, Homoloia, Musea, and probably Erotidia, have been preserved to us in other inscriptions, and now the list of victors in the Amphiarain found at Mavrodhilissi adds one more to the series already published. In this inscription the musical and poetical contests precede the gymnastic the horse and chariot races,—

which was, indeed, the general order of the Pythian games. Mr. Newton points out, by a collation of numerous inscriptions published by Boeckh, the general order in which these several contests succeeded one another, and the change which took place in them during the later or Imperial times, in accordance with the general change of manners; he suggests that the regular drama was probably first introduced into the Boeotian games about the time of Alexander the Great. Mr. Newton adds a determination from various evidence of the date of the first inscription to between OI. 115—145 (B.C. 320—200); of the third, to between OI. 130—156 (B.C. 260—156); while the others he considers to be somewhat later. Mr. Newton concluded by saying, that there could be no doubt that these inscriptions had been discovered on, or very near, the site of the Temple of Amphiaros; and that in the glen above mentioned, he himself had noticed a fountain, probably the same as that mentioned by Pausanias, and a statue in white marble, lying across the bed of the brook, with the shoulders towards the middle of the stream. The statue is unfortunately much injured, and has lost the head and both the arms. Under the base is a square socket, in which an iron clamp has been inserted to fasten the figure to its pedestal. The figure is of fine workmanship, and its surface is well preserved. Mr. Newton considers that this is the identical statue of Amphiaros noticed by Pausanias.

HORTICULTURAL.—Nov. 1.—J. R. Gowen, Esq., in the chair.—J. D. Rigby, W. Phelps, W. C. Hemming, H. Vaughan, M. H. Sutton, and André Le Roy, were elected Fellows.—Although this was not a day on which Pears were specially invited, yet one or two collections were produced. Of these, by far the most important was an exhibition of about 160 sorts from M. P. A. Bréfort, Nurseryman, Rue de Maquette, Boulogne-sur-Mer. This collection contained many fine-looking specimens both of new and old sorts; but many of the latter bore names by which they are unknown in this country. Along with the above came some Apples, among which were also many synonyms. Notwithstanding these synonyms, the exhibition was interesting, as furnishing the Fellows and their friends present with a sight of some new varieties that are continually finding their way into English nurseries, and also as showing to what degree of perfection such fruits attain on the Continent; it therefore well deserved the Banksian Medal which was awarded it. Other Pears consisted of examples of St. Germain, Autumn Colmar, Beurré Diel, Brown Beurré, well-grown Marie Louise, and Seckel, from Eaton Park, Oakham.—Mr. Ingram sent from the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, very fine specimens of some of our best dessert and kitchen apples, and examples of three promising kinds of seedling apples. These fruits were all remarkably well coloured, considering the unfavourable season we have had. They were stated to have been ripened on the semi-circular wire trellises with which the borders along the sides of the walks at Frogmore are furnished. The same establishment also sent some raspberries and plums. The latter consisted of Coe's Golden Drop and Coe's fine Late Red, from east and west walks. The last-named variety deserves much more extensive cultivation than it has hitherto received; for it is certainly a valuable late plum. A Knightian Medal was awarded for the plums and apples.—Messrs. Veitch sent two sorts of Syrian Quinces that had been introduced into this country among other fruits from Syria by the late Mr. Barker. One named *Monster Quince* resembled the Portugal a good deal; and the other, which was named 'Authe Ker,' looked something like the large pear-shaped quince. They were both fine looking fruit, and were reported to be excellent and very highly perfumed. Of Alpine strawberries, the dish produced came from Sir J. Cathcart, Bart., of Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green. They consisted of fair-sized fruit of the white Alpine. A Banksian Medal was awarded them. The same grower also sent an *Enville Pine-apple* weighing 5 lb. 10 oz.—By far the best pine-apples consisted of two Queens, weighing respectively

5 lb. 2 oz. and 5 lb., from W. Gore Langton, Esq., of Newton Park, near Bath. These received, as they well deserved, a Banksian Medal.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Nov. 9.—Dr. Conolly, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Araucanian Indians of South Chili,' taken from the manuscript of a work about to be published on Araucania by Prof. Domeyko.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 8.—J. M. Rendel, President, in the chair.—'On the Speed and other Properties of Ocean Steamers, and on the Measurement of Ships for Tonnage,' by Mr. A. Henderson.—After alluding to a paper brought before the Institution in 1847, by the same author, in which the fallacy of using registered tonnage and nominal horse-power, as the index of the capabilities or speed of steamers, was shown, by a comparison of their relative proportions and elements of resistance with the steam-power employed, the present paper referred to a tabular form, containing copious details of dimensions and of general information, as to the form, proportions, and speed, realized by ocean steamers, compiled from documents emanating from the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, and from returns made to Parliament, by the Post Office and Admiralty; showing that, between the years 1845 and 1851, on an aggregate mail service of 1,271,000 miles, the speed realized only averaged 7.945 knots per hour, which was far short of the speed generally supposed to be maintained by mail steamers; the highest speed being 8½ knots per hour, between Marseilles and Alexandria, by H.M. mail packets, and the lowest 7¼ knots per hour, between Ceylon and China, by contract steamers. Reference was then made to a tabular statement, published by the Committee on Steam Communication with India, showing the station of each steamer, including six packets of the Indian navy, running upwards of 325,000 miles, at a speed of 8.082 knots per hour, and eleven contract steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, running above 533,720 miles, and averaging 7.972 knots per hour. By the same table the speed of the iron steamer *Pekin* was shown to be 7.733 knots per hour; the older timber steamers, *Lady Mary Wood* and *Braganza*, realizing only 7.378 knots and 7.249 knots per hour respectively. Some observations were offered on the various proportions, forms, and resistance of ocean steamers, and the difficulty of obtaining a fair criterion of relative efficiency; with suggestions, that the information might be obtained by recording the particulars required in the columns of a table, similar to one which was exhibited, from which it appeared that the proportions of vessels varied from five and a quarter to eight times their breadth to their length. That the length of the five steamers realizing 8½ knots per hour, averaged less than six times their breadth, while that of those which realized less than 7¼ knots averaged upwards of seven and a half times their breadth.—The second part of the paper was 'On the Measurement of Ships.' It was contended, that the present register of particulars, by omitting the depth, gave less information than the old register; that calculations of tonnage deduced from internal measurement, must show discrepancies of 10, or even 15 per cent. between the computed tonnage of timber and of iron ships, of the same size or external bulk; therefore it had become necessary to introduce a method of computation, deduced from both internal and external measurement, so as to combine the capacity for stowage, and the weight or the load, and the displacement.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy.—Prof. Partridge 'On Anatomy.'
- Civil Engineers, 8.—'Large Ocean Steamers; their Scientific Construction, Capabilities for Navigation, and Commercial Economy,' by Mr. Henderson.
- Geographical, 8.—'The Results of the late Arctic Expeditions, including the Discovery of the North-West Passage, by Capt. McClure,' by Capt. Inglefield. Illustrated by Drawings made on the spot by Capt. Inglefield, and by a large Diagram of the Arctic Regions by Mr. Arrow-smith.
- British Architects, 8.
- TUES. Linnean, 8.
- WED. Geological, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.
- THURS. Antiquaries, 8.
- SAT. Asiatic, 8.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. S. W. Reynolds, by an effective mezzotint engraving of his own circular design, entitled *'Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory,'* has added another specimen to the gallery of what must be called liturgical, rather than religious, Art. The first was the best of these productions; and the subsequent draughts at the spring of inspiration that gave Mr. Barraud's singing Cathedral-boys a certain novelty and popularity, have only served to prove its shallowness. As design succeeds to design, the prettiness and the piety alike become less and less, — and the mannerism more and more evident. In spite of their attitudes, and in spite of the orthodox red-letter motto beneath, Mother and Child must be characterized as commonplace and feeble; and the work, as an ephemeral attempt to keep pace with the fashion of the hour, which cannot look for much life or acceptance in the future.

John Quincy Adams, by J. Andrews, after G. P. A. Healy. — We have sterner and more sterling stuff in this fine and careful line-engraving from America — a portrait of a distinguished man, dignified in its plainness, repose, and intellectual simplicity, and rendered in a manner which is most honourable to the *burin* which has accomplished the task. A little hardness in the flesh there may be to object to; but the harmony of light, demi-tint, and shadow is so well preserved, and the finish is so high without finality, as to claim for this plate a welcome into any engraved collection of contemporary portraits.

We have next to speak of three specimens of the new art of printing in colours, put forth by Mr. Hogarth — these being two attempts at facsimile of Turner's drawings, by Messrs. B. & G. Leighton, and Mr. Hunt's *'Net'* — one of our skilful water-colourist's morsels of still life, — dealt with in similar fashion by the Messrs. Hanhart. In all the three the new process figures advantageously, — though, in spite of its quasi-perfection, its limits cannot be lost sight of. A certain tan, — not to say foxy tone of half-tint and shadow, pervades all the three specimens — slight in truth, but stronger than it would have been, could block-work be as diversified as hand-work readily is. The finish, gradation of light and dark, however, are commendable.

Illustrations and Descriptions of the Ancient Church of Shobdon, Herefordshire. By G. Lewis. — The former work by Mr. Lewis on Kilpeck Church will have prepared antiquarians and artists for good matter from his pencil in any new publication. Here he offers memorials and elaborate drawings of the remains of Shobdon Church, — "built," as he informs us, "in the reign of King Stephen, by Oliver de Merlimond," and pulled down some years since to give place to a newer structure. On the destruction of the ancient building, the variety of grotesque sculpture, which had decorated the columns and arches of the old fabric, stood betwixt them and utter sacrifice. They were combined, it seems, and composed, so as to form an architectural object in Shobdon Park; and Mr. Lewis has further rescued them from being forgotten by the spirited and accurate series of lithographs before us. The richness and singularity of some of the patterns are remarkable: one or two have a grace of line emulating those Greek ornaments, in which honey-suckle and acanthus were turned to account. This publication will be welcome to architects. — To them, too, we may commend the first numbers of letter-press and plates of the *Dictionary of Architecture*, put forth by the Architectural Publication Society. When the work is completed we may deal with it more at length. — To a kindred class of readers must we hand over Mr. John Starforth's *Architecture of the Farm: a Series of Designs for Farm-houses and Farm-steadings, Factors' Houses and Labourers' Cottages, with Descriptions.* Some of the elevations are pretty and fanciful enough, — perhaps with a trifle too much of the gimcrack and cockney-villa style in their composition to consort with the utility and economy (clear of parsi-

mony or uncouthness) which some might fancy should be the leading feature of such a book. — A rougher work — *Patterns of Encaustic Tiles manufactured by Maw & Company* — may close this paragraph: it is published, we apprehend, to serve the purposes of an advertisement, and not for the use or pleasure of collectors.

Handbook of Foliage and Foreground Drawing, illustrated by numerous Examples of Trees, Shrubs, Climbing, Meadow, and Water Plants; with Explanations, showing the best Method of acquiring the Characteristic Touch for each. By George Barnard. — This appears to us a useful and tolerably comprehensive manual, in which the precepts are sensibly and explicitly laid down, and the examples, considering the scale of their production, may be generally pronounced satisfactory. Referring Mr. Barnard to page 7 of his own 'Introduction,' in which he most wisely enjoins the study of forest anatomy as indispensable to the study of forest drapery, we submit to him that his 'Handbook' might be rendered still more complete, in an edition to come, by a series of studies of the leafless trees coming before the examples in the full pride of foliage. As it is, however, the book is the best of its kind, for its price, that we recollect. — A smaller set of pupils are aimed at in Mr. Dicksee's *Familiar Foreland Drawing Copies: being a Progressive Course of Outlines of Popular Objects, for the use of Elementary Schools and Private Families.* This is described sufficiently by its title, the promise of which appears to be fairly well fulfilled.

To close our present notice, it must suffice us to announce the commencement of a new publication, *Berlin in its Treasures*, — a work the size and form of which may perhaps have been suggested by the numerous works of foreign scenery published some years ago by Messrs. Fisher, Virtue and others; — but including, besides views of the Prussian metropolis and its buildings, carefully-executed engravings of the choice pictures in its gallery, — the frontispiece being Savoldo's charming Lady in the Brown Mantle. — *The History of the Painters of All Nations*, by Charles Blanc, with their Portraits, Illustrations of their most celebrated Works, Facsimiles of their Handwriting, &c. &c., of which Part the Fourth is here before us, is not always "up to the mark," as regards "the illustrations, executed under the artistic direction of M. Armand-Gaud, of Paris." Some of the landscape illustrations are rather pretty, dry and wiry, — where the intention, we presume, has been to emulate the simple tone of the early etchers and engravers. — The new issue of the *Portrait Gallery* proceeds apace. — The *Industry of All Nations* is an American imitation of our publications in which the contents of the Hyde Park Exhibition were commemorated. — *Views of the Residence and Summer-house of Emanuel Swedenborg*, at Stockholm, may be safely commended to the Swedenborgian "connexion"; — Mr. Cassell's *Works of Eminent Masters in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Decorative Art*, to a larger and less sectarian world. No. III. contains some well-executed and interesting illustrations on wood of the rich monument now erecting, in the Church of the Invalides at Paris, to Napoleon the First. — The last item to be dealt with on the present occasion is Rear-Admiral Taylor's lithograph of the *Floating Shipwreck Asylum*, which it is his project to erect on the Goodwin Sands "by public subscription."

FINE-ART GOSSIP. — The Judges appointed for selecting from the various models sent in as competitors for the commission to execute the Manchester monument to the late Duke of Wellington have given their decision in favour of the design of Mr. Matthew Noble: — who, accordingly, becomes the sculptor of the work — for the sum, we believe, of 7,000*l.*

The famous Picture Gallery of Mr. Thomas Baring, in Grosvenor Square, has narrowly escaped the entire destruction by fire of all its precious treasures of Art, — and has paid, nevertheless, a calamitous price to the temporary ascendancy of the unsuspected element. By a most fortunate circumstance, the Gallery had been to a great extent dismantled only a few days before the act of

carelessness to which the catastrophe is due: — the valuable collection of the works of modern artists only remaining on its walls. The ancient Italian and Spanish pictures for which the collection is renowned, as well as the Belgian and Dutch works, had been taken down and heaped together in a corner of the Gallery, — where they had suffered little injury when the fire was discovered. Many of the modern works which have suffered are, it is hoped, susceptible of reparation from their living authors' hands: — and altogether the facts of the mischief done are more favourable than any one would have dared to anticipate in view of such a calamity.

The lovers of sound and progressive Art will have some reason to fear that the fallacy of the Pre-Raphaelite School of Painters has found its way into the Royal Academy in the person of Mr. John Everett Millais, — who was elected to fill the vacancy in the list of Associates at a general meeting of the Academicians on Monday last. Such we have ourselves strong reason to believe is not the case. Mr. Millais's election was a tribute not only to the almost marvellous technical power which he has displayed, — but to those spiritualities of which he has more recently produced unmistakable revelations, — and which point to far higher aspirations than the tricks of the schism in association with which it was his whim first to present himself.

Our readers know that the new Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy was prevented by serious illness from delivering his inaugural course of lectures in the Session of last year. Mr. Partridge is now recovered, and will commence his course at the Royal Academy on Monday next, — continuing it on following Mondays.

From Munich, it is stated, that the new Pinacotheka, destined to contain the works of modern artists, and the *Rhumhalle* (Temple of Glory) near Ratisbon, are completed. The former monument has been opened to the public.

At the town of Soleure, in Switzerland, preparations are, it is said, making to hold an Exhibition of Fine Arts in March next: — the first of the kind ever organized in Helvetia. Foreign artists are invited to contribute.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the FIRST of her ANNUAL SERIES of THREE SOIRÉES MUSICALES will take place at her residence, No. 2 Hind Street, Manchester Square, on TUESDAY, November 15 (to commence at Eight o'clock precisely), when she will be assisted by the following eminent performers: — Miss Birch, Miss Gies, Miss Nott, Mrs. H. Thompson, Mr. Lead, Mr. Frank Jodda, Mr. W. Bolton, Mr. Biagrove, and Mr. Legat. — Single subscription for the Series, One Guinea; single tickets, Half-a-Guinea; to be had only at Miss Dolby's residence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. — Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. — On MONDAY, and during the week, the new Extravaganza, called 'THE CAMP AT THE OLYMPIC,' in which will appear Messrs A. Wigan, Emery, F. Robson, Cooper, and Gail; Mesdames A. Wigan, Stirling, F. Horton, Chatter, E. Turner and Wyndham. After which, an Original Drama, in Three Acts, called 'PLOT AND FASHION.' Principal characters, Messrs. F. Robson, Emery, Leslie, Cooper, White and A. Wigan; Miss E. Turner and Mrs. Stirling. — Box-office open from Eleven to Four. Doors open at Seven, and commence at Half-past Seven. Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes, 4*s.*; Pit, 2*s.*; Gallery 1*s.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOCAL MUSIC.

A Set of Songs; the Poetry chiefly selected. Published by permission: the 'Music composed by Edward Francis Fitzwilliam. D'Almaine & Co. — That Mr. E. F. Fitzwilliam has not exactly taken the place among the composers of England to which his talent and knowledge entitle him, is our conviction. The cause of this may possibly lie in a deficiency on his part of those practical qualities, of that tact and exercise of selection, lacking which, genius and originality wander away among what is crude and queer — so far, that the world will not take time and pains to follow and reclaim them. We have proof of this, at least, in the dozen Songs which make up this book. They are full of sterling musical merit: — in one page taking the forms of graceful melodic phrases, — in another, exhibited in a nice propriety of accompaniment. There is hardly one, however, against which some exception cannot be taken. To instance. — No. 1, 'The Minstrel's Monitor,' an *andantino*, in *3/4* tempo, with a word to a note, and with a rich and constraining accompaniment, puts the

singer to that words possible Shadow abouts) but this precluded the line times clear treatment may be 'She nee There, neers of putting interrupt beauty General neum he ideas re peculiar ballad talked been, is be fit fical ph to mus historians (Nos. 1 a note cedents) to weave in 'Les of our c 'Roll on here, as which is over,—

— In a su it was Sun is d nee modulat faults a twelve S but it is should c a place posers v having f efforts.

St. J. matic tri last, — was bro musical of writin two char the book however, been cor choly m sings "t is told in the emot balance affection is embrac singing of is weak a being all quartett. ing for a increases Duggan tried to reason of command body, — in constr stage whi sition. He of instrum an unwise

singer on so short an allowance of breathing-time, that to sing the melody elegantly, or to speak the words clearly, will be found by the generality impossible. In No. 2, the canzonet, 'Love like a Shadow flies,' we have a line and a half (or thereabouts), from Shakespeare, set in a canzonet form; but this is done with an indifference to the words, precluding all possibility of this fragment being delivered with the expression due,—since sometimes the line is given as a complete musical phrase, sometimes as leading on to the sequel:—and thus all clearness, propriety, and significance are lost. Such treatment is not Shakspearian:—as Mr. Fitzwilliam may recollect, if he will recur to the setting of 'She never told her Love' by a foreigner,—Haydn. There, the musician waits on the poet, not dominates over him; and, as a natural consequence, by putting himself forward as an auxiliary, not as an interruption, he acquires an importance and a beauty which, though secondary, are not inferior. Generally, indeed, Mr. Fitzwilliam, as the *Athenæum* has formerly remarked, appears to entertain ideas regarding text fit for music which are more peculiar than pertinent. Mr. Lockhart's Spanish ballad 'Mingullo' (No. 5), however piquant if talked to a guitar, as the original words may have been, is too full of accent, *innuendo*, humour, to be fit for 'a full piece' (to employ the old musical phrase). Nor can we recognize as adaptable to musical purposes the bits of Mr. Macaulay's historical ballads, 'The Armada' and 'Ivry' (Nos. 11. and 12), in the last of which (citing in a note Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer as his precedents) Mr. Fitzwilliam has gone out of his way to weave in Luther's well-known Psalm tune used in 'Les Huguenots.' One of the best specimens of our composer's manner will be found in No. 9, 'Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean';—though here, again, we find an instance of bad accent which is too perverse and gratuitous to be passed over,—e.g. the following, in a bar of *4* tempo:—

When for a moment.

—In such slighter specimens as No. 4, 'Oh Love, it is a weary thing,' and No. 7, 'Mary, when the Sun is down,' an easy flow of melody is combined with certain farfetched (not to say, affected) modulations and closes.—To sum up,—taking its faults and its merits together, this collection of twelve Songs is more than ordinarily interesting; but it is high time that Mr. Fitzwilliam's faults should out-grow his merits, if he would not take a place among those hopeless authors and composers who are to be compassionated for never having fulfilled the promise exhibited in their early efforts.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. Duggan's first dramatic trial took place at this house on Saturday last, when 'Pierre,' a musical sketch by him, was brought forward. A more difficult task to musical aspirant can hardly be proposed than that of writing a serious one-act opera containing only two characters, and these *soprano* and *basso*, were the book ever so good. A more lugubrious book, however, than that of 'Pierre' could hardly have been contrived; since it is the tale of a melancholy-mad youth cured by a village maiden who sings "the songs of happier days,"—which tale is told in prose and in rhyme not always moving the emotions intended by the author. To counterbalance such auspicious conditions as the visible affection with which the dreary part of the maniac is embraced by Mr. Drayton, and the nicely finished singing of Miss Lowe, the orchestra in King Street is weak and ill-compounded—the brass instruments being all the evening predominant over the stringed quartet.—The above are chances seriously hazardous for a composer untried on the stage; and it increases our opinion of the inherent power of Mr. Duggan that, despite of them all, his music contrived to succeed so well with his audience. The reason of such success is told in the facts—that he commands a simple, easy, and elegant vein of melody,—and that, though he is timid and hampered in construction, he evinces that true feeling for the stage which is a natural gift rather than an acquisition. He shows, however, far too ambitious notions of instrumentation in this little work,—displaying an unwise love for trumpets, trombones, *cornets*, and

all those other blatant orchestral creatures which fall fitly enough into the ranks when a *Cæsar* enters Rome, but are tyrannically out of place in a tale where Frenzy plays with forget-me-nots and violets, where Constancy warbles concerning heather-bells, and where the whole tone of colour should be tender, delicate, and pastoral. More veteran caterers, however, than Mr. Duggan cannot present their draught of milk and honey without putting pepper and brandy into the mixture; and he is, therefore, hereby warned—rather than blamed for an offence which is not of his originating. With a book less exacting in form, less dismal in subject, and less unlucky in text, he might, with the experience which 'Pierre' should give him, write a fresh, and pretty, and lasting comic opera.—We have adverted to the pains taken by Mr. Drayton with his part,—and have only now to offer an additional word of credit to Miss Lowe. Her *physique* does not fit her for a *prima donna*; but as an expressive, carefully-trained singer, with a voice which is pleasing, she might do good service in a good English Opera company—were such a marvel assembled in London.

LYCEUM.—The new farce which we stated last week had been in rehearsal to substitute the failure of 'Wright at Last,' was produced on Tuesday, under the title of 'How to make Home happy';—and in it Mr. Wright, as a hen-pecked husband, is placed in some situations of humour. These are, however, of an ordinary character; and the whole piece is nothing but a neat specimen of handicraft hastily put together to supply a sudden want. It is made immediately to follow the induction to the condemned farce of the opening night; on which, however, execution is postponed,—the unfortunate production being still suffered to re-appear at the close of the evening's entertainments. Probably it will disappear altogether in another week. In our opinion, there will be found great difficulty in providing a new drama for Mr. Wright, which will fit at once him and the special audience of this theatre.

MARYLEBONE.—The play of 'The Bridal' was revived on Friday week, at this house, with considerable success; and afforded Mrs. J. W. Wallack the opportunity of anew exhibiting her extraordinary powers, both physical and intellectual, in the character of *Evadne*. For this part she is eminently suited;—being enabled to display in it much of the energy and dignity of its original representative, Mrs. Warner, with perhaps more pathos. The last scene was indeed a cardinal display of this rare quality; the intensity of the acting both of this lady, and of her husband in the difficult part of *Melanctus*, created a powerful impression.—On Monday, 'Pizarro' was performed to a full house; when the *Rolla* of Mr. Wallack and the *Elvira* of his wife, afforded additional proof that they are performers suited to sustain the great parts of tragedy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The *Wednesday Concerts* seem already to have fallen back into their old aimless—and, to us, objectionable—form; since, at the last, a miscellaneous act of tolerably well-selected music, conducted by M. Benedict, and during which *Mdlle. Claus* performed Beethoven's *Piano-forte Concerto in c minor*,—was followed by a miscellaneous act of *verse* music, taken in charge by Herr Meyer Lutz.

When the *Athenæum* dwelt on the magnificent performance of 'Sardanapalus' at the Princess's Theatre (*ante*, p. 745) the music liberally introduced into the Syrian tragedy passed unnoticed, in the surprise of the eye at the splendours of scenic decoration which make the production so remarkable. On repetition, however, this adjunct of the spectacle rises into notice by its superiority; and claims the critic's good word. It is the composition of Mr. J. L. Hatton,—for the most part, strange, brilliant, and well in character with the scenes and action it introduces and illustrates. The treatment of the orchestra, too, is picturesque and sonorous. We perceive that, as was well merited, this music is about to be published for the piano-forte,—but in this form, the felicities of instrumentation which so please us will be, of course, lost.

After speaking of the publication of English musical compositions of some extent and pretension, we may announce that Mr. C. E. Horsley's second oratorio, 'Joseph,' is also about to appear shortly.—A series of foreign works in preparation, which to us has more than common interest, is the *Overtures* of Cherubini—ten in number—which are about to appear in a uniform edition, for two piano-forte players, arranged by Herr Pauer. More interesting still is the rumour that the same thorough musician is about to prepare a complete piano-forte edition of Cherubini's 'Medea.' Of this magnificent but inaccessible opera, there have been only hitherto published the full score entire, and the *solo* airs, with piano-forte accompaniment. The duets (one of which is almost unrivalled for fire and passion), the concerted pieces, and the Storm Prelude open the third act, which has almost the importance of an overture, are nearly if not altogether, unknown in this country,—and though talked about by a few steadfast musicians, are seldom to be heard, even in Germany,—never in Paris.

In consequence of the postponement of their American journey, it is now probable that Madame Grisi and Signor Mario may sing for yet another season at the *Royal Italian Opera*.

We are informed that that meritorious composer and thoroughly-trained musician, Herr Eckert, is about to be invested with the direction of the opera-orchestra at Munich:—also, that M. Benedict's 'Crusaders,' is to be presented there towards Christmas time.

Madame Stoltz has been performing at Turin the part of *Fides* in 'Le Prophète,' with great success.

Music seems, in Paris, to be creeping into the unlicensed theatres, as well as those laid out for music. 'Pépita,' a one-act *opéra-comique*, has just been successfully produced at the *Théâtre des Variétés*: the music is by the clever violoncellist Herr Offenbach. A taste for what is gentle, delicate, and in its way, reproducing with a difference the scented, and powdered, and patched comedy of Marivaux, would seem to be on the increase, since a graceful sketch or dialogue 'Le Pour et le Contre,' by M. Octave Feuillet, has just been successfully produced at the *Théâtre Gymnase*, which is as gossamer as ware as the gay and graceful *proverbes* of M. A. de Musset, which have lately been so much in vogue. M. Janin finds the work a happy relief from 'Le Pressoir,' which he sighs against as "so wearisome, so profoundly wearisome." The run of that piece, however, may be perhaps taken as another proof that the French are happily becoming tired of highly-spiced dramatic food—a consolatory thought to be accepted as a set-off against the discreditable Teissière trial adverted to last week in the *Athenæum*.

Mr. John Saville Faucit, whose name in the person of himself and his family has been for very many years connected with the theatres of England, was the other morning found dead in his bed. He was a playwright as well as an actor, and his 'Miller's Maid' and 'Wapping Old Stairs' still, we are informed, keep the provincial stage.

Parisian music has lost one of its most respectable and best known professors in M. Zimmermann,—who died a few days since, aged sixty-eight. He was born and principally educated in Paris,—and during the last thirty years has ranked high as a master of the piano-forte occasionally trying his skill at composition,—in a serious and a comic opera, and a Mass,—and in didactic publication, by putting forth elementary works for the use of students of his instrument. His *salon* was long known as one of the best accustomed musical resorts in Paris,—and his circle of friends was large. He was buried in some state in the cemetery at Auteuil; and the oration over his remains was spoken by M. le Baron Taylor.

Death has also deprived the Parisian theatrical world of two persons whose names and fames are almost now forgotten. One of these was M. Louis Dupont, in his day a brave dancer, whose wonderful performance of *Zéphyr*, in the ballet of 'Psyche,' first brought him into notice, and who divided the favour of the Paris public with Vestris. Cabal, however, was too strong for *Zéphyr*, so in the year 1808 Dupont escaped to St. Petersburg, which was

already a California for artists, and remained there until the year 1816. He was subsequently, for awhile, director of the *Kärntner-Theater* at Vienna; but he returned to Paris many years ago, where he died, aged seventy-two.—M. Merville, who is just dead, aged seventy, was a dramatic author, whose works had success in their day; and whose name should keep a place in the dramatic history of England as well as of France, from the circumstance of his having translated Sheridan's 'School for Scandal.' Another of his dramas, 'La Première Affaire,' may link him to the list of royal and noble authors, if the rumour be true that declared his *collaborateur* in this play to have been King Louis the Eighteenth.

MISCELLANEA

Archæology.—A discovery has been made on the small Danish island Yhrlen, which may not be without its interest among historians and antiquaries of the day. This little insignificant spot is situate between the islands of Thorseng and Fyen, close to Fuhnen. Some persons, observing near a few moleholes in the ground several coins lying about, commenced digging up the soil close thereto; when, to their surprise, they found the remains of a leathern bag, which had been decorated with gold ornaments, in which, and round about it, were a quantity of broken necklaces and bracelets of silver of very curious workmanship, and 250 pieces of silver coins. These coins in part contained on the obverse side the bust of some person, with and without a sceptre, with the inscription "Adelred Rex Anglo;" and on the reverse a cross, with an inscription, but which as yet has not been made out. It is thought, that these coins belonged to some portion of the "Danegold" by which king "Ethelred the Unwise," at the conclusion of the tenth century, sought to compromise the devastating incursions of the Danish King "Svend Tveskjog." Besides these coins, there were others, bearing Byzantine and Latin inscriptions, with busts and Bishop's mitres on them. In all, there are thirty different sorts of coins found:—all of which will soon be forwarded to the Ancient Northern Museum at Copenhagen. The island in question has never been touched by the ploughshare; and it appears that this fund has been the result of some former plunder, which, for security's sake, was placed in the position in which it was found.

The Dark Ring of Saturn.—Observing the letter of my friend Lieut. Noble on the above subject in your number for the 29th ult., you will perhaps afford me a corner of your valuable journal to state, in support of his argument, that I find the dusky ring is distinctly visible, under favourable circumstances, in my 4-feet telescope of only 3½ inches aperture:—being by far the smallest instrument which has yet afforded a sight of it. It was so seen on the night of the 30th ult. by several persons; one of whom called my attention to it by inquiring "why half the space between the planet and ring was lighter than the rest?" On looking myself I immediately recognized the obscure ring as drawn by Messrs. Dawes, Lassell, and De la Rue, of a slate colour, and also traced it across the body of the planet. It was subsequently seen again on the nights of the 30th ult. and 1st inst. I had not the slightest expectation of seeing this interesting appendage with my equatorial; and am indebted for the sight to the exquisite defining power of the object-glass, which does the greatest credit to its maker, Mr. A. Ross, and fully bears out the character given to it in the *Jury Report* of the Great Exhibition, as "the finest" in the collection.—I can hardly suppose that the ring in question is entirely a new creation:—as there are expressions in the accounts of the older astronomers which tend to the inference that they sometimes saw it crossing the body of Saturn, and mistook it for the shadow of the ring or a belt. But that some increase in its reflective power has taken place is almost demonstrated from its non-observance by the fine instruments and excellent observers of former years and its visibility in moderate telescopes now.—I am, &c.

T. W. BULL.

Frobisher.—The admirers of the old Arctic worthies may care to be informed that Mr. Weld has recently obtained possession of Sir Martin Frobisher's arm-chair, which originally formed part of the furniture of Althoff Hall, in Yorkshire, conferred on the gallant seaman by Queen Elizabeth as a reward for his arduous Arctic services. The furniture was sold by auction a few days ago, and the chair is thus described in the catalogue:—"The original oak elbow chair of the celebrated Sir Martin Frobisher, covered with carvings characteristic of the period, and bearing his name, with the date, 1580."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. C. G.—Cui bono—Observer—M. M.—received.

NEW WORKS

Published by OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh.

VICTORIA, late AUSTRALIA

FELIX, OF PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT OF NEW SOUTH WALES; being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Colony and its Gold Mines. With an Appendix, containing the Reports of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce for the last two years upon the Condition and Progress of the Colony. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, late Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. 8vo. with Coloured Map, 12s. [Published this day.]

THE AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD DISCOVERIES, and their Probable Consequences; or, an Inquiry into the Laws which Determine the Value and Distribution of the PRECIOUS METALS: with Historical Notices of the Effects of the AMERICAN MINES on EUROPEAN PRICES in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. In a Series of Letters. By PATRICK JAMES STIRLING, F.R.S.E., Author of 'The Philosophy of Trade.' Post 8vo. 5s.

THE PRINCIPLES of FRENCH GRAMMAR, with numerous Exercises. By JULES CARON, M.E.L.S., Teacher of the French Language and Literature in the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, &c. Fcap. 8vo. 208 pages, price 2s. bound.

"We have long been in search of a good French Grammar, and here we think we have found it." *Atlas*, July 23, 1853.

A KEY to this Work is also published, price 2s.

OUTLINES of UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

IN THREE PARTS. Part I. ANCIENT HISTORY; Part II. MIDDLE AGES; Part III. MODERN HISTORY. For the Use of Schools. Edited by H. WHITE, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. 264 pages, 2s. bound.

Dr. White's other School Histories:—
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. 463 pages, 3s. 6d.

FRANCE. 389 pages, 3s. 6d.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY. 689 pages, 7s.; or in Three separate Parts, 2s. 6d. each.

SACRED HISTORY. 187 pages, 1s. 6d.

ENGLAND for JUNIOR CLASSES. 189 pp. 1s. 6d.

SCOTLAND for JUNIOR CLASSES. 160 pp. 1s. 6d.

THE PHILOSOPHY of the SENSES;

OR, MAN IN CONNECTION with a MATERIAL WORLD. Illustrated by 44 Engravings on Wood. By ROBERT S. WYLD. Small 8vo. 521 pages, 7s. 6d.

"A more amusing and instructive volume on such a subject never came under our observation."—*Church of England Quarterly Review*. (Second notice.)

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ'S HISTORY of the REFORMATION.

Vol. V. *Oliver & Boyd's Revised Edition*. Subject—"THE REFORMATION in ENGLAND." 8vo. 12s.; post 8vo. 6s.

Sets may also be had as follows:—

1. **THE FINEST LIBRARY EDITION.** Large Type. 5 vols. 8vo. 57s.

2. **THE SMALLER LIBRARY EDITION.** 5 vols. post 8vo. 50s.

. Referring to Vols. I, II, and III. of these Editions, the Author writes:—"I have revised this translation line by line and word by word, and I have restored the sense wherever I did not find it clearly rendered. It is the only one which I have corrected."

Vols. IV. and V. are also authorized Editions.

A COMPLETE SYSTEM of ARITHMETIC.

Theoretical and Practical, adapted to the Use of Schools and Private Students; containing the Fundamental Rules, and their Application to Mercantile Computations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Involution and Evolution; Series; Annuities, Certain and Contingent. By JAMES TROTTER, of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Author of 'A Key to Ingram's Mathematics,' &c. 3s. bound.

This Work comprises 3,400 New Exercises adapted to the business of real life, with 200 Examples wrought out at length, and minutely explained.

Also, A New Edition of Mr. TROTTER'S LESSONS in ARITHMETIC for JUNIOR CLASSES. 6d.

OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO. LONDON.

HISTORY of ENGLISH LITERATURE;

with an OUTLINE of the ORIGIN and GROWTH of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Illustrated by EXTRACTS. For Schools and Private Students. By WM. SPALDING, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews. Second Edition. 12mo. 414 pages, 3s. 6d. bound.

"The best introduction to the subject we have met with."—*Spectator*.

A SYSTEM of MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

including Sacred and Classical Geography, Problems in the Use of the Globes, and Directions for the Construction of Maps. With Exercises for Examination. To which are added, TREATISES on ASTRONOMY and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. With a Coloured Physical Chart by W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, a Map of the World, and Illustrations on Wood. Edited by HUGO REID, Author of 'Elements of Astronomy,' 'Elements of Physical Geography,' &c. Small 8vo. 296 pages, 2s. bound.

. This is one of the cheapest and most comprehensive Geographies yet offered to Schools.

The following New Editions are now ready.

THE PROTECTOR: a VINDICATION

of CHAMWELL. By Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ. Fcap. 8vo. 3s.; and 8vo. Library Edition, 9s.

A NEW SET of TABLES for Computing the Weight of Cattle by Measurement, the Quantity of Hay in Ricks of different Forms, the Value of Land, &c. &c.

To which is now added, a Concise System of FARM BOOK-KEEPING. By JAMES STRACHAN. Eighth Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

THE PRINCIPLES of ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

comprising the Substance of all the most approved English Grammars extant, briefly defined, and neatly arranged; with Copious Exercises in PARSING and SYNTAX. By WILLIAM LENNIE. Price 1s. 6d. New Edition, with Improvements.

The KEY may also be had, price 3s. 6d.

THE MANUAL of the LAW of SCOTLAND.

By JOHN HILL BURTON, Advocate. Second and Greatly Enlarged Edition.

In separate Volumes, viz.—

THE LAW of PRIVATE RIGHTS and OBLIGATIONS. Post 8vo. 10s.

PUBLIC LAW: Legislative, Municipal, Ecclesiastical, Fiscal, Penal, and Remedial. With a Commentary on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates. Post 8vo. 10s.

A COMPENDIUM of MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

with Remarks on the Physical Peculiarities, Productions, Commerce, and Government of the various Countries; Questions for Examination at the end of each Division; and Descriptive Tables, in which are given the Pronunciation, and a concise Account of every Place of Importance throughout the World. To which are added, the Geography of Palestine, and Outlines of Mathematical Geography, Astronomy, and Physical Geography. By the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, Minister of Douglas. 3s. 6d. bound, with 11 Maps, including a Coloured Physical Chart of the Globe by W. & A. K. JOHNSTON.

. The Eleventh Edition is now ready, and contains the most recent political and geographical changes, with the population from the New Census of Great Britain and Ireland, of France, and the United States of America.

EWING'S PRINCIPLES of ELOCUTION.

Thoroughly Revised and greatly improved by F. B. CALVERT, A.M., of the New College, Edinburgh, and the Edinburgh Academy. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

In order to give freshness and interest to this popular work, numerous extracts have been expunged, and replaced by others of equal or superior merit; and specimens are introduced of the distinguishing styles of Jeremy Taylor, South, Harrow, Chalmers, Robert Hall, Foster, and others.

"The work is without a rival in its own department in the whole range of School-books."

MR. MOXON'S PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES and **UNIVERSAL REFERENCE**, relating to all Ages and Nations; comprehending every Remarkable Occurrence, Ancient and Modern—the Foundation, Laws, and Governments of Countries—their Progress in Civilization, Industry, and Science—their Achievements in Arms; the Political and Social Transactions of the British Empire—in Civil, Military, and Religious Institutions—the Origin and Advance of Human Arts and Inventions, with copious details of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The whole comprehending a body of Information, Classical, Political, and Domestic, from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time. Sixth Edition. In 1 vol. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

SHARPE'S HISTORY OF EGYPT, from the Earliest Times till the Conquest by the Arabs in A.D. 640. Third Edition. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

THE WORKS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Including the Imaginary Conversations, with a New and Original Series; Periods and Aspas; Examination of Shakespeare; Pentameron of Boecio and Petrarcha; Helens; Tragedies; and Poems. With many large Additions throughout, and the Author's last correction. In 2 vols. medium 8vo. price 32s. cloth.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS OF GREEKS and ROMANS, by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

THE LAST FRUIT OFF AN OLD TREE, by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES and TRAVELS. A New Edition. In 1 vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D., Canon of Westminster. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

By the Author of 'TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST,'
DANA'S SEAMAN'S MANUAL; containing a Treatise on Practical Seamanship, with Plates; a Dictionary of Sea Terms; Customs and Usages of the Merchant Service; Laws relating to the Practical Duties of Master and Mariners. Sixth Edition. Price 5s. cloth.

GOETHE'S FAUST. Translated into English Prose, with Notes. By A. HAYWARD, Esq. Fifth Edition. Price 5s. 6d. sewed, or 5s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

TALFOURD'S (MR. JUSTICE) VACATION RAMBLES; comprising the Recollections of Three Continental Tours, in the Vacations of 1841, 1842, and 1843. Third Edition. Price 5s. cloth.

TALFOURD'S (MR. JUSTICE) DRAMATIC WORKS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

TAYLOR'S PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

TAYLOR'S EDWIN THE FAIR; ISAAC COMENIUS; THE EVE OF THE CONQUEST; and Other Poems. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

LANDOR'S (W. S.) HELLENICS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

MILNES'S (R. M.) POEMS. In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 20s. cloth.

IN MEMORIAM. Fourth Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

DISRAELI'S WORKS.

DISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. Fourteenth Edition. With a View of the Character and Writings of the Author. By his Son, the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M.P. In 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. price 6s. cloth.

DISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. A New Edition. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 10s. cloth.

DISRAELI'S MISCELLANIES OF LITERATURE. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Vignette, price 14s. cloth.

Contents.

1. Literary Miscellanies.—2. Quarrels of Authors.—3. Calumnies of Authors.—4. The Literary Character.—5. Character of James the First.

LAMB'S WORKS.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 16s. cloth.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. In 4 vols. small 8vo. price 32s. cloth.

THE ESSAYS OF ELIA. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

HOOD'S WORKS.

HOOD'S POEMS. Sixth Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

HOOD'S POEMS OF WIT and HUMOUR. Fifth Edition. Price 5s. cloth.

HOOD'S OWN; or, LAUGHTER from YEAR to YEAR. A New Edition. In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 350 Woodcuts, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE'S WORKS.

COLERIDGE'S POEMS. A New Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A New Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS to REFLECTION, in the FORMATION of a MANLY CHARACTER, on the several Grounds of PRUDENCE, MORALITY, and RELIGION. Sixth Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S FRIEND. A Series of Essays, to aid in the Formation of Fixed Principles in Politics, Morals, and Religion, with Literary Amusements interspersed. Fourth Edition. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S ESSAYS on his OWN TIMES. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE on the CONSTITUTION of CHURCH and STATE. Third Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S LAY SERMONS. Third Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S CONFESSIONS of an INQUIRING SPIRIT. Third Edition. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions. Second Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S NOTES and LECTURES upon SHAKESPEARE, and some of the OLD POETS and DRAMATISTS; with other Literary Remains. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S NOTES on ENGLISH DIVINES. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S NOTES, THEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE'S WORKS.

COLERIDGE'S POEMS. With a Memoir, by his Brother. Second Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S ESSAYS and MARGINALIA. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

COLERIDGE'S LIVES of NORTHERN WORTHIES. A New Edition, with the Corrections of the Author, and the Marginal Observations of S. T. COLERIDGE. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

WORDSWORTH'S POEMS.

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 6 pocket volumes, price 21s. handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges.

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. medium 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

WORDSWORTH'S PRELUDE; or, GROWTH of a POET'S MIND. An Autobiographical Poem. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION. A Poem. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

SELECT PIECES from the POEMS of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. In 1 vol. illustrated by Woodcuts, price 6s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

ROGERS'S POEMS.

ROGERS'S POEMS. In 1 vol. illustrated by 72 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price 12s. cloth.

ROGERS'S ITALY. In 1 vol. illustrated by 56 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price 10s. cloth.

ROGERS'S POEMS; and ITALY. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 10s. cloth.

CAMPBELL'S POEMS.

CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS. A New Edition. In 1 vol. illustrated by 30 Vignettes from Designs by Turner, price 10s. cloth.

CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 5s. cloth.

SHELLEY'S WORKS.

SHELLEY'S POEMS, ESSAYS, and LETTERS from ABROAD. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12s. cloth.

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

SHELLEY'S ESSAYS, LETTERS from ABROAD, TRANSLATIONS and FRAGMENTS. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 9s. cloth.

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. small 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 7s. cloth.

KEATS'S POEMS.

KEATS'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. with 40 Illustrations, Original and from the Antique, drawn on Wood by GEORGE SCHAEFER, Junr. *In the Press*.

KEATS'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

KEATS'S LIFE, LETTERS, and LITERARY REMAINS. Edited by RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 10s. cloth.

TENNYSON'S POEMS.

TENNYSON'S POEMS. Eighth Edition. Price 5s. cloth.

TENNYSON'S PRINCESS: a Medley. Fifth Edition. Price 5s. cloth.

TENNYSON'S ODE on the DEATH of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Second Edition. Price 1s. 6d. sewed.

CHAUCER, SPENSER, and DRYDEN.

CHAUCER'S POETICAL WORKS. With an Essay on his Language and Versification, and an Introductory Discourse; together with Notes and a Glossary. By THOMAS TIRWHITT. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 14s. cloth.

SPENSER'S WORKS. With a Selection of Notes from various Commentators; and a Glossarial Index: to which is prefixed, some Account of the Life of Spenser. By the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 14s. cloth.

DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS. Containing Original Poems, Tales, and Translations; with Notes by the Rev. JOSEPH WARTON, D.D., and the Rev. JOHN WARTON, M.A., and Others. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12s. cloth.

DRAMATIC LIBRARY.

SHAKESPEARE. With REMARKS on his LIFE and WRITINGS. By THOMAS CAMPBELL. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait, Vignette, and Index, price 10s. cloth.

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. With an INTRODUCTION. By GEORGE DARLEY. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and Vignettes, price 22s. cloth.

BEN JONSON. With a MEMOIR. By WILLIAM GIFFORD. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12s. cloth.

MASSINGER and FORD. With an INTRODUCTION. By HARTLEY COLERIDGE. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 10s. cloth.

WYCHERLEY, CONGREVE, VANBRUGH, and FARQUHAR. With BIOGRAPHICAL and CRITICAL NOTICES. By LEIGH HUNT. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 10s. cloth.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

IN GOOD CONDITION, SELECTED FROM THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SOTHERAN, SON & DRAPER, 331, STRAND, LONDON.

(Opposite Somerset House.)

A Catalogue of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Chamberlain of the Royal Household, from the foundation of St. James's Palace, by Henry the Eighth, to the reign of William the Fourth, a series of forty-five Emblazoned Shields of Arms, exquisitely drawn, and furnished with Title-page and Dedication by Philip Aleson, folio, richly bound in red morocco, with gilt leaves, altogether a magnificent volume, and worthy of the Herald's College or the British Museum, 10s. 10s.

Agincourt (Seroux d') Storia dell' Arte dimostrata coi Monumenti della sua decadenza nel IV Secolo fino al suo Risorgimento nel XVI. 6 vols. 8vo. and folio, containing 335 fine Plates, uniformly half-bound, neat, 6s. 6s.

Winckelmann, Opere di. 12 vols. 8vo. and folio, containing 200 fine Plates, half-bound, neat (prima edizione Italiana completa), 6s. 6s.

Cicognara Storia della Scultura, dal suo Risorgimento in Italia fino al secolo di Napoleone, per servire di stimolo alle Opere di Winckelmann, D'Agincourt, &c. 7 vols. 8vo. and folio, 150 fine Plates, half-bound, neat, 4s. 10s. 1854
" Cet ouvrage est un des meilleurs que l'Italie ait produits sur les Beaux Arts. — *Journal*.
* The above three works are bound uniform.

Alcoranus, Arabic, very neatly written, with Marginal Notes from two MSS. folio, Oriental binding, 12s. 6s. Purchased from Seyid Hussin (formerly Monachee to the Duke of Wellington in Seringapatam), at Bangalore, in September, 1844.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments, translated from the Arabic, with copious Notes by Lane, many hundred Woodcuts from original designs by Harvey, 3 vols. royal 8vo. very fine copy, newly bound in green morocco, super extra, with gilt edges, by Rivis (a charming book), 4s. 4s. 1841
* Very early impressions.

" This book is the most complete manual of Eastern manners ever published, and the valuable notes throw more light on the mystery of Arab life than perhaps all other works in our language. — *Athenæum*.

Auctores Classici, in Usu Delphini:—

Apuleius, 3 vols. Lucrætiæ
Anus Gellius Martialis
Ammianus Plautus, 5 vols.
Orosius Plinei Hist. Nat. 5 vols.
Cassiodorus Quintus Curtius
Claudian Claudius
Cornelius Nepos Suetonius
Juvenalis et Persius Terentius
Livius, 6 vols. Velletii Paternus
20 vols. 4to. fine copy, in white vellum, quite uniform, 4s. 15s. 6s. Paris, 1800, &c.

Baker's (G.) History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, Parts I. to V., all that was published, containing 7 Drawings in series of Abington Hall, Ashby Lodge, Pilsford Church, Dalington House, Kingsford House, the Obelisk in Naseby Field, and Naseby Church, 14s. 10s. 1822, &c.

Beauties of England and Wales; or, Original Descriptions, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive of each County, several hundred fine Plates, early impressions, 25 vols. 8vo. uncut, 13s. 6s. 1801-15

Beveridge's (Bp.) Works, with Memoir of the Author, and a Critical Examination of his Writings, by Thomas Hartwell Horne. Portrait. 9 vols. 8vo. newly bound calf, gilt, marbled edges, 4s. 10s. 1834

Bloomfield's (Dr. S. T.) Recensio Synoptica Annotationum Sacre, being a Critical Digest and Synoptical Arrangement of the most important Annotations on the New Testament, Eccelesiastical, Philological and Doctrinal, in Two Parts, 8 vols. 8vo. half morocco, neat, 4s. 10s. 1829-32

Burke's (Edmund) Works and Correspondence, new and complete edition, 8 vols. 8vo. fine portrait, calf extra, 6s. 6s. 1832

Cabinet des Fées; ou, Collection choisie des Contes des Fées, et autres Contes merveilleux. Plates, 4 vols. 8vo. half calf, with marbled leaves, good set, 6s. 6s. Amst. 1785-89

Camden Society's Publications (Early Historical Documents, Letters, Ancient Poems), &c. &c. 45 vols. small 4to. cloth, 4s. 10s. 1838, &c.

Chaucer's Works—Canterbury Tales, Romaunt of the Rose, and other Poems, with an Essay on his Language and Versification, an Introductory Discourse, Notes, and Glossary, by Tyrwhitt, with Life by the Author, by Sir Harris Nicolas, Portrait, 8 vols. 8vo. newly bound in tree marbled calf, gilt, with marbled leaves, very handsome set of books, 4s. 6s. Pickering, 1830

Clarke's (Dr. E. Daniel) Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, particularly Russia, Tartary, Egypt, the Holy Land, and Scandinavia, 4 vols. 4to. Maps and fine Engravings (not inserted in the 2nd edition), 1809; Life of Dr. E. D. Clarke, the celebrated Traveller, by Bp. Otter, portrait, 1834—together 7 vols. 4to. uniformly bound in russet extra, a fine set, 4s. 10s. 1809-24

Correspondance Littéraire, Philosophique et Critique, adressée à un Souverain d'Allemagne, depuis 1770, jusqu'en 1784, par le Baron de Grimm et par Diderot, avec Supplément, 17 vols. half calf, gilt, 3s. 6s. 1813

Costumes of various Nations: viz. Great Britain, 1 vol.—China, with the Punishments of China, 2 vols.—Austria, 1 vol.—Turkey, 2 vols.—and Russia, 1 vol.—in all, 7 vols. elegantly and uniformly bound in green morocco, gilt, with gilt leaves, 6s. 6s. Lond. v. s.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, edited by Griffith and others, 16 vols. 8vo. with 500 beautifully Coloured Plates, calf extra, new, 16s. 16s. (published at 4s. unbound).

— Another Copy, with the Plates uncoloured, new calf extra, 10s. 10s. 1827, &c.

Daniell's Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain, 8 vols. imp. 4to. containing 360 Plates of Coast Scenery, beautifully coloured in the style of Drawings, half morocco, marbled edges, 12s. (published at 6s.) 1814-25

Dart's History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, numerous very fine Engravings of Tombs, Coats of Arms, &c. 3 vols. in 1, folio, handsomely bound in citron coloured morocco extra, with gilt leaves, 3s. 2s. 1743

Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron; or, Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts and subjects connected with Early Engraving, Typography, and Bibliography, fine impressions of the numerous beautiful Plates, 3 vols. royal 8vo. russet, very neat, with gilt leaves, 6s. 6s. 1817

Dibdin's (T. F.) Typographical Antiquities; or, the History of Printing in England, Ireland and Scotland, containing Memoirs of our Ancient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them, originally begun by Ames and Herbert, Portraits and Plates, 4 vols. 4to. half vellum, uncut, 18s. 10s. 1810-12

Du Cange's Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis, cum Supplementis Carpentier, 10 vols. folio, old calf, neat, 8s. 8s. Paris, 1733-66

Edinburgh Review, from the commencement, in 1802, to 1823, 95 vols. 8vo. new and uniformly half-bound calf, 13s. 13s. 1802-33

Hamilton's Hedeys, or Guide: a Commentary on the Mussulman Laws, translated from the Arabic, 4 vols. 4to. calf, gilt, 4s. 1s. 1s. 1791

Hickes's (Geo.) Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Grammatica, Portrait, 3 vols. in 2, folio calf, large paper, 5s. 4s. 1740

Houbraken and Vertue's Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, with their Lives and Characters, by Burch, 108 fine Portraits, folio, russet, gilt, with gilt leaves, 4s. 10s. 1813

Humboldt's Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, 7 vols.—Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, 4 vols.—Researches concerning the Institutions and Monuments of the Ancient Inhabitants of America, 3 vols.; 13 vols. in 13, 8vo. half russet, gilt, marbled edges, 6s. 6s.

Hume's History of England, Bowyer's splendid National Edition, numerous fine Plates, 10 vols. folio, gilt, with gilt leaves, very fine copy, 12s. 12s. 1806

Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages, 39 Examples of the size of the Originals, selected by Mr. Humphreys from the most beautiful MSS. executed on Stone and Printed in Gold, Silver, and Colours by Owen Jones, Imperial folio, large paper, half morocco, elegant, 7s. 10s. (pub. at 10s. 10s.) 1849

Illustrated London News, from the commencement to October 1853, Thousands of Engravings, 21 vols. in 13, half bound, 1 vol. in numbers, altogether 23 vols. 12s. 12s. 1840-53

Johnson's English Dictionary, with numerous Corrections, and the addition of several thousand Words, by Todd, 3 vols. 4to. calf, 6s. 15s. 1806

Junius's Letters, including those of the same Writer, Published under other Signatures; to which are added, his Confidential Correspondence with Wilkes, and his Private Letters addressed to Woodfall, with Notes, fac-similes and portraits, 8 vols. royal 8vo. large paper, tree marbled calf extra, marbled edges, 6s. 6s. 1814

Layard's Monuments of Nineveh, Second Series, 70 Plates, oblong folio, half morocco, 8s. 6s. (pub. at 10s. 10s.) 1853

Lightfoot's (Rev. J.) Whole Works, with the various Prefaces, &c. of former editions, Indexes of Places, &c. edited by Pitman, Portrait, 13 vols. 8vo. boards, uncut, 4s. 10s. 1808

Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, engraved from Authentic Pictures in the Galleries of the Nobility and the Public Collections of the Country, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions, 240 Portraits, early impressions, 13 vols. imp. 8vo. half calf, with gilt leaves, 7s. 10s. 1833

Lysons's (Rev. Daniel) Environs of London; or, Topographical Account of Parishes within Twelve Miles of the Metropolis, with Biographical Anecdotes, also the Out-Parishes in the County of Middlesex, and Supplement, 7 vols. in 6, 4to. First and Best Edition, numerous Plates, russet extra, gilt edges, a fine set of Books, 6s. 6s. 1792-1811

Illustrated with 20 additional Views by Ellis

Malcolm's (Sir John) Works, viz.: Memoir of Central India, large Map, 3 vols.—Political History of India, from 1751 to 1852, 2 vols.—History of Persia, from the earliest period to the present time, 3 vols.—Life of Lord Elphinstone, Portrait and Map, 3 vols.; together 9 vols. 8vo. very handsomely bound, tree marbled calf extra, marbled edges, a fine set, 4s. 6s. 1834-36

Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated by John Martin, folio, sumptuously bound in crimson morocco extra, with gilt leaves, 4s. 6s. 1846

Montfaucon, L'Antiquité Expliquée et Représentée en Figures, with Supplement, 15 vols. folio, 1,200 Plates, good impressions, French calf gilt, uniform, 4s. 15s. 1719-24

Morel's (Louis), Grand Dictionnaire Historique, corrigé et augmenté par Drouet, 10 vols. folio, French calf, 6s. 6s. Paris, 1739

Musical Biography—Biographies Universelles des Musiciens, et Bibliographie Générale de la Musique, par F. J. Fetis, 8 vols. 8vo. half calf, 3s. 3s. Bruxelles, 1837

Nichols's Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth; with Historical Notes, beautiful illustrations with scarce Portraits, Views, and Drawings of Persons whose Portraits do not exist on engraved Plates, 3 very thick vols. 4to. russet gilt, marbled leaves, 12s. 12s. 1823

Pennant's History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, illustrated with a large number of Views, Monuments, and other curious Remains of Antiquities, Historical Portraits of Remarkable Characters, &c. &c. 3 vols. folio, russet, gilt leaves, 6s. 12s.

Parker Society's Publications, a complete set, 44 vols. cloth, 4s. 4s.

Perrault, Hommes Illustres de la France, 2 vols. in 1, royal folio, with 100 beautiful Portraits by Edelinck and Nanteuil, including Antoine, Arnauld and Pascal (which are wanting in many copies, two others having been substituted with brilliant impressions, handsomely bound in red morocco, with red morocco linings and gilt edges, by Hering, 6s. 6s. Paris, 1800

Pinkerton's General Collection of the Best and most Interesting Voyages and Travels in all parts of the World, many of which are now first translated into English, Map, and upwards of 200 fine Plates, 17 vols. 4to. very fine copy, 10s. 10s. 1789-91
The most valuable collection of Voyages extant; the 17th vol. contains a copious Catalogue of Books on Voyages and Travels and an excellent Index.—*Journal*.

Platonis Opera Omnia, Gr. et Lat., recensuit Varin, Lectissimus Schollæque, illustravit T. Bekker, cum Adnotationibus Viroorum Doctorum, 11 vols. 8vo. calf, 4s. 4s. London, 1802

Porter's (Sir R. Ker) Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. during the Years 1817-18, 20 Plates of Antiquities, Cornices, &c. besides Woodcuts and Plans, 3 vols. 4to. half morocco, uncut, 3s. 3s. 1820

Portraits—Physiognomical Portraits: a Series of Heads of Persons remarkable for their appearance, 240 imp. 8vo. 100 Plates from undoubted originals, engraved by Finden, Goodall, &c. morocco extra, gilt edges (pub. at 10s. 10s. 1800)

Punch, Complete, from the Commencement to 1852, thousands of Humorous Illustrations, 25 vols. in 11, 4to. half morocco, very neat, 5s. 5s.

Purchas (Samuel), his Pilgrimages and Pilgrimage, or Sea Voyages, Land Travels, &c. to all parts of the World, with the rare Frontispiece, and all the Maps, 5 vols. folio, fine copy, russet, very neat, 3s. 3s. 1673-7

" We owe to the zeal and vast erudition of this laborious man one of the most celebrated collections of voyages which have ever appeared,—valuable alike for the abundance of its materials and its importance in the history of early discoveries, especially those of the English. — *Biog. Universelle*.

Quarterly Review, from the Commencement in 1800 to 1850, 85 vols. uniformly bound, half calf, 10s. 10s.

Raphael, Loggie del Vaticano, comprising the Architecture, Stuccos, and Ceilings, in 48 fine Plates by Volpato and Ottaviani, atlas folio, half morocco, 18s. 18s.

Recur Britannicarum, id est Angliæ, Scotiæ, vicinarumque Insularum ac Regionum, Scriptores vetustissimi præcipui, viz. Galfredus Monemutensis, Fontinus Viriunus, Gildas, Beda, Gildelmus Nebricrensis, Joannes Froisartius, folio, remarkably fine copy, morocco, with gilt leaves, 4s. 4s. Heidelberg, 1820

Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Britain, and its Dependencies, from the Earliest Period, with Supplement, numerous Plates, 4 vols. 4to. russet extra, gilt edges, fine copy, 3s. 6s. 1812

Scheuchzer, Physica Sacra, (History of the Bible, in German), 750 fine Engravings, 5 vols. in 4, folio, white vellum, 12s. 12s.

Sismond, Histoire des Français, 31 vols. 8vo. half calf, neat, 5s. 5s. Paris, 1800

Sismond, Histoire des Républiques Italiennes du Moyen Age, 16 vols. 8vo. calf, 10s. 10s. Paris, 1800-11

Stephani Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae, editio nova, Auctor et Emendator, 5 vols. folio, rough calf, 6s. 6s. Valpy, 1803-6

Stow's Survey of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, enlarged and continued by Styrpe, with Life of Stow, numerous Maps and Plates, Second and Best Edition, 8 vols. folio, calf, neat, 15s. 15s.

Tod's (Col.) Travels in Western India, including Visits to the Sacred Mounts of the Jains and the celebrated Shrines of Hindû Faith, Plates, 4to. calf gilt, 5s. 5s. 1800

Upcott's (W.) Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography, 3 vols. 8vo. half russet, uncut, 3s. 3s. Very scarce.

Valpy's Classical Journal, complete, 40 vols. in 20, 8vo. and Index, calf neat, 4s. 15s.

Visconti, Museo Pio Clementino, 7 vols.—Museo Chiaramonti, 1 vol.; in all 8 vols. folio, with above 400 fine Engravings of Statues, Busts, Bas-reliefs, &c. (good impressions but a little spotted), half russet, 11s. 11s. Roma, 1798-1800

Voltaire, Œuvres complètes, Portrait, 6 vols. 8vo. calf gilt, contents lettered, 6s. 6s. Paris, 1759

Walpole's Works; containing his Anecdotes of the Painting—Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors—Description of Strawberry Hill, Castle of Otranto, &c. in 5 vols. in 2, 8vo. in 1, 4to. Proof impressions of the fine Plates of the Reign of George II., 3 vols. together 10 vols. in 12, royal 4to. a large number of Portraits and Plates, calf extra, 6s. 16s. 6d.

Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture, with about 500 Engravings, many of which are coloured, 4 vols. 4to. half morocco, with gilt edges, 2s. 12s.

Willis's (Browne) Survey of the British Cathedral Churches, numerous Plates, 3 vols. in 3, 4to. calf gilt, 3s. 10s. Scarce. 1720

Woolnoth's (Tho.) Picturesque Views of Ancient Castles in England and Wales, with Descriptions by W. R. Lisle, 2 vols. in 1, 4to. Proof impressions of the fine Plates of India paper, morocco, gilt edges, 3s. 5s. (pub. at 10s. 10s. unbound).